P 138E Present

App. F. IX-4

Previous References 1932 3 (Jan)

File No. 13-32

Serial Nos. 12, 16
3, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17
18, 20, 33, 34, 35
44

Letter References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Twelve

Part B for Grant 1/6

SUBJECT.

Protection to silk Industry

WD 03607—GPB—22,500—2-8-35

Telegraphic Address.—"INDUSCOM."

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

D 3099

DEVELOPMENT

In reply please refer to
No. D4-8/32-33
Encl, Two.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore, 7th February *1933*

FROM

N. RAMA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore, (India.)

8 FEB 1933

To

S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

9/2/33

SIR,

Subject:- Questionnaire issued by the Tariff Board in connection with its enquiry into the Sericultural Industry.

In continuation of my letter of even number dated 3/4-2-1933 submitting copies of my replies to the above Questionnaire, I have the honour to state that in reply to Question No.8 regarding the organisation of seed supply, reference has been made to the printed Note on "Development of Sericulture in Mysore". Two copies of this printed Note are herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

N. Rama Rao
DIRECTOR.

One copy was sent with the letter forwarding replies
ks 3.

Immediate 2753

Telegraphic Address.—"INDUSCOM."

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Seri 13-32-33

In reply please refer to
No D4.-8/32-33
Encl, 2 copies

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore, 3rd February *193*3

FROM

N. RAMA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore, (India.)

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT
4 FEB.

To

S. Abdul Wahid, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of H.H.the Maharaja
of Mysore, Development Departments.
Bangalore.

SIR,

Subject;-- Questionnaire issued by the Tariff Board in connection with its enquiry into the Sericultural Industry.

With reference to your letter No. D.3444/Seri. 13-32-3 dated the 20th January 1933, I have the honour to submit herewith two copies of my replies to the Questionnaire issued by the Tarif: Board.

I beg to state for the information of Government that I have forwarded to-day six copies of these replies direct to the Tafiff Board.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

N. Rama Rao

DIRECTOR.

T.V.S.

Please see
Copies are
Mr. Rescueis
He do the way he
asks to have him
prefer.
Ver 6/2/33

Seen. Replies with 7 spare copies ought to have been sent to Residency for transmission to the Tariff Bd. It is for orders if one copy may now be sent as ~~six copies~~ ~~have been sent direct~~ it is stated that six copies have been sent direct. M.A.I.-A.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dated, Bangalore, 20th January 193 3.

No.

From

The *Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Development Department.*

To

The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Resident's letter No.399/580-1931 dated 17th January 1933 together with its enclosures and to request that arrangements may be made for taking the action referred to in it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

20.1.33

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

NSG.3.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

2 copies

Urgent

Section Seri

File No. 13-32

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. D 3446/28 (3)

To The Dire

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the questio[n]aire issued by the Tariff Bd in connection with the enquiry into the Sericultural Industry and to request you to be so good as to send up replies for the questions not later than the 23rd inst for being furnished to the Board.

Inpn may also be collected from Firms & Merchants interested in the Silk Industry.

I have etc

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Date of issue 20/1/33

Signed by [illegible]

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Resy letter No 3998 dt 5-10-1931 together with enclosures and to request that arrangements may be made for taking the evidence of the witnesses mentioned therein.

List of enclosures .....

Are

Copied by 20/1/33

Examined by .....

17.1.33

WD 71—GBPM—40,000—20-7-31.

AH

54. What are the reasons for the decline of the export trade in raw silk, waste and cocoons? What are the prospects of reviving it?

55. Does the present method of levying revenue duty on raw silk seriously affect the silk industry? If so, please state what remedy you suggest.

56. In paragraph 97 of their report, the Fiscal Commission laid down three conditions which in ordinary cases ought to be satisfied by industries claiming protection. Do you consider that those conditions are satisfied in the case of the sericultural industry? And in particular -

A. Do you claim that the industry possesses natural advantages, such as an abundant supply of raw materials, cheap power, a sufficient supply of labour or a large home market?

B. Do you claim that without the help of protection, the industry is not likely to develop at all or is not likely to develop so rapidly as is desirable in the interests of the country?

C. Do you claim that the industry will eventually be able to face world competition without protection?

57. (a) What is the amount of protection which you consider necessary?

(b) In what form do you propose it should be given,

(c) For what period do you think it will be required?

Please give full reasons for your answers.

58. What is likely to be the effect of your proposals upon (a) the silk textile industry in India, (b) the handloom industry? Are any other industries likely to be affected?

59. What proportion of the cost of (1) twisted silk and (2) silk piecegoods is represented by the cost of raw silk?

60. Do you consider that if the sericultural industry is protected for a certain period, it will be possible within that period to reduce the cost of producing raw silk in India, If so, please state (1) the amount of reduction which can be secured, (2) the particular items of cost in which reduction can be made and (3) the means by which such reduction can be brought about?

---:O:---

"C O P Y"

SUPERINTENDENT, RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

MVS.

45. What kinds of imported silk as classified in the Indian Customs Tariff compete with the different kinds of Indian silk and what kinds of imported silk are generally required by the handloom weavers?

46. Do you consider that any raw silk imported from China or other countries is placed on the Indian market at prices which do not cover the cost of production or at prices which are lower in India than those at which they are placed on other markets (excluding freight and duty.) If so, please furnish samples of such silk, if possible, with particulars of such prices. Please state fully your reasons and the evidence on which you rely.

47. How does the quality of the competitive varieties of imported raw silk compare with that of Indian silk in colour, in other intrinsic merits and in winding qualities? How far is the differenc of price between Indian and imported silk due to these consideration and how far to other causes?

48. To what extent do you consider that the competition of imported silk with Indian silk has been accentuated by fluctuations in the exchange value of the currency of the exporting countries? Please give figures in support of your view. Do you consider that competition from foreign countries is likely to increase in the future owing to the exchange factor?

49. What quantity of silk waste is imported into India and what use is made of it?

50. Please, state whether any attempt has been made in India to instal a spinning plant for the manufacture of spun silk out of silk waste? If not, what are the causes? What capital outlay is required for such a plant?

51. To what causes do you attribute the serious decline of the sericultural industry?

52. To what extent do you consider the decline due to the operation of world factors, of factors special to India or of factors special to a particular locality in India?

53. Do you consider that the causes of the present decline in the industry are of a temporary or permanent character?

are the causes and what precautions are taken to protect the worms from disease?

15. Do you agree that "climate is the most important factor in the development of sericulture and that the governing points from a climatic point of view are temperature and humidity. The temperature that is most suitable is between 75° to 80°F with 50 to 70 per cent humidity"? Please state if the climatic conditions in the area with which you are concerned are suitable for the development of sericulture.

16. What is the average yield of cocoons per ounce of seed?

17. Give for each of the last five years (a) the total works expenditure incurred on the production of cocoons and (b) the works cost of producing cocoons from one ounce of seed under th following heads:-

(1) Cost of seed

(2) Cost of labour

(3) Cost of food for worms

(4) Cost of appliances

(5) Other expenses.

(6) Total.

N.B.- If figures are not available for the whole of the area with which you are concerned it will suffice if they are given for any part of it for which they can be compiled with accuracy. In this case the total quantity produced in the area for which costs are given should be stated.

18. What is the proportion of cocoons reeled to those kept for production of seed? What is the average value of each?

19. Does the breeder of worms keep his cocoons to reel at home or does he sell them as cocoons? If he sells them, does he sell at once irrespective of the state of the market or can he keep them till prices suit him? Give the average prices obtained in each of the last five years. If he reels the silk himself, state the average yield of (a) silk and (b) chasam or waste obtained from one hundred pounds of cocoons in each of the last five years and the average value of each.

20. How much of the total production of raw silk is reeled by hand on single or multiple charka, and how much by power driven machinery? Give a full description of each process and of each machine

machine employed.

21. Give for each of the last five years the quantity of (1) raw silk reeled, and (2) waste produced with the average price obtained for each. How many cocoons are required to produce a pound of raw silk? What is the average proportion of waste to a pound of raw silk? Please state whether your answer relates to silk reeled in a filature or to silk reeled by hand, and in the latter case the method of hand reeling should be specified.

22. What is the initial cost of the equipment commonly used for hand reeling? What outturn should it give? How long does it last?

23. Give for each of the last five years (a) the total works expenditure upon reeling and (b) the works cost of reeling one pound of raw silk,

(i) by charkha,
(ii) by Mysore Domestic Basin or other basins, and
(iii) filature,

under the following heads:-

(i) cost of cocoons
(ii) cost of labour
(iii) cost of power, light and fuel
(iv) cost of water and soap
(v) cost of supervision and management
(vi) cost of repairs and maintenance
(vii) selling expenses
(viii) other expenses
(ix) total.

24. Do you consider that Indian filatures are at any disadvantage as compared with their foreign competitors in respect of any of these items of cost?

25. Please state the maximum capacity of the filature for which costs are given? give the actual output of (a) raw silk and (b) waste for each of the last five years.

26. What size you consider a filature should be in order to ensure the most efficient and economical working? Can you give an approximate estimate of the capital required to establish such a filature

27. Have you any knowledge of filatures in foreign countries? If so, please state what size is generally considered to be economical.

28. What is the total number of people engaged in each branch of the sericultural industry? Please give figures for 1926-27 and for the present year.

29.

29. What is the total strength of the labour employed in your filature? What proportion of the labour is skilled? Is an adequate supply of skilled labour available? How long does it take untrained labour to acquire the minimum skill necessary?

30 (i) Please give the rates of wages paid to reelers working

(a) with charkha,
(b) with Mysore domestic basin or other basins,
(c) in a filature.

(ii) To what extent do you consider the sericultural industry in India is hampered in comparison with its competitors by the inefficiency of Indian labour?

(iii) What are the present facilities provided for technical education

(a) for reelers,
(b) for rearers, and
(c) any other skilled labour?

31. What is the block value of your filature as it stood in your books at the end of the last complete financial year under the following heads:-

(a) Leases and concessions,
(b) Lands,
(c) Buildings
(d) Plant and machinery,
(e) Other assets.

32. What do you estimate should be the present day cost under the heads:-

(i) buildings,
(ii) plant and machinery

for erecting a filature having the same capacity as your filature?

33. Please state for each year since 1927-28 the rate at which (a) buildings, (b) plant and machinery have been depreciated and the total amount written off. Please also state the ~~total~~ amount of reserve fund created, if any, either from surplus profits or from other sources?

34. What amount of working capital do you consider necessary for a filature of the capacity stated? How is the working capital obtained and at what rate of interest?

35. If any further processes are carried out in the area with which you are concerned, such as the spinning of waste silk, or the re-reeling or the 'throwing' of raw silk, please give full particulars for each of such processes.

36. Where 'throwing' is carried on as a separate business, please supply all the information regarding it which has been asked for in questions numbers 23 to 34 relating to filatures.

37. What are the various industrial uses of raw silk in India?

38. What do you estimate to be at present

(i) the total Indian demand,
(ii) the total Indian production of raw silk?

39. Of the total quantity of raw silk and waste produced in each of the last five years please state the quantity used locally, the quantity sold for use in other parts of India and the quantity sold for export. Please give full particulars of the marketing methods adopted.

40. Compare the railway freight paid by importers from the ports to the principal upcountry markets and the railway freight paid by you.

(N.B. What is desired is detailed instances giving the name of the port, the names of the upcountry stations, the distances, rates per maund per mile, etc.)

41. Please prepare a statement showing the prices at which during the past five years your products have been sold in distant markets as compared with your home market. Do the former generally correspond with the latter if allowance is made for freight to destination? If not, please explain the reasons for the difference.

42. What is the present method of sorting and grading Indian silk Can this method be improved? If so, please make your suggestions

43. Is there generally any marked difference between the wholesal prices published by the Chambers of Commerce and the prices actual ly realised by the reelers? Please support your answer by figure and give reasons for any difference.

44. Please state the quantity of each kind of foreign silk import ed by you during each year since 1927-28. From what countries have you imported it and at what prices? If possible, please giv

(1) f.o.b. price per lb.,
(2) port of importation,
(3) freight and insurance etc.,
(4) landing charges, etc.

State the class or classes of raw silk for which prices are given.

7. Is your method of rearing worms different from that followed in other countries where sericulture is carried on? If so, please explain the exact difference.

8. Are the worms reared from local or from imported seed? Is the production of seed organised separately from the production of cocoons? If it is, give full particulars of the organisation, with full details of the work done and its cost per ounce of seed. If there is no separate organisation, is any control exercised over the selection of cocoons for the production of seed?

9. Are your worms univoltine, bivoltine or multivoltine? If multivoltine, how many broods are ordinarily raised in a year? What is the average number of worms produced from an ounce of seed? How many ounces of seed are on the average hatched in a year?

10. On what leaves are the worms fed? If on mulberry leaves, state whether the mulberry is cultivated by the man who breeds the worms either on his own land or on leased land, or by a man from whom the breeder buys the leaves. In either case give full particulars of the method and cost of cultivation both initial and recurring (e.g. the cost of preparing an acre of land, the kind and quantity of manure used, the number of trees or bushes to the acre, the yield of leaf per tree or bush and the average life of the tree or bush), the quantity of leaves required to feed the worms produced from an ounce of seed and the cost of these leaves to the breeder. If the worms are fed on leaves other than mulberry, state what the leaves are, how they are supplied and at what price.

11. Please give a statement showing for the last five years

(i) the prices paid to the cultivator on mulberry leaves by the breeder of worms (ii) the cost of cultivating mulberry per acre on irrigated and unirrigated land (iii) the cost of cultivation per acre of other alternative crops.

12. What methods are being adopted in your area for improving the supply and quality of food for silkworms and reducing its price?

13. On the average what percentage of the worms die before they form cocoons and from what causes?

14. What are the kinds of disease from which silkworms suffer? What

QUESTIONNAIRE.

(N.B. 1. Please answer only questions dealing with matters with which you are directly acquainted.

2. Throughout the questionnaire the Board has asked for various statistics for the last five years. If without delaying your replies you can give these statistics for the last ten years, the additional information would be of great assistance to the Board.

3. Please send your reply (with six spare copies) in time to reach the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, Council Hall, Poona, not later than 3rd February 1933.

As the time available for this enquiry is limited, it is important to adhere to this date.)

1. What is the history and the present extent of the industry with which you are concerned? Over what area is it carried on? How many people are (a) entirely, (b) partly dependent upon (i) silk-worm rearing, and (ii) reeling, for their livelihood?

2. How is the industry organised with reference to management, finance and marketing?

3. What is the maximum production of (i) cocoons (ii) raw silk, attainable under the present organisation? Give the quantity and value of cocoons and raw silk produced in each of the last five years, and explain any material variation between these figures and your estimate of the maximum production attainable.

4. What is the silk content of typical varieties of cocoons? How does this yield compare with that of Chinese and Japanese cocoons? Is it true that some filatures in India have closed down for want of an adequate supply of Indian cocoons?

5. Which kinds of silkworms are reared? Describe in detail the process of rearing and the various stages from the laying of the egg to the completion of the cocoon?

6(a). What is your method of constructing and equipping a rearing house and what does it cost? How often do the various parts of it need renewal? In what way can the present method of construction and equipment be improved?

(b). Please show in the following form the results given by each variety of worms reared:-

Race or variety.	Number of days.	Number of cocoons to a lb.	Length of filament.	Denier.

Poc. 940

All Communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

No. 399 Sec I (Sericulture)
580-1931.

Sec I 3-32-18

2705

FROM

Captain G. Kirkbride, I.A.,
SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The General Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

18 JAN 1933

Dated, Bangalore, the 17th January *1933*.

Subject.

Questionnaire issued by the Tariff Board in connection with its enquiry into the sericultural industry.

SIR,

In continuation of the endorsement from this office No.8313, dated the 9th December 1932, I am directed to send herewith a copy of the questionnaire issued by the Tariff Board in connection with its enquiry into the sericultural industry, and to request that replies (with seven spare copies) to such questions as may be of interest to the Government of Mysore may kindly be sent to this office for transmission to the Tariff Board.

2. I am also to forward herewith 2 spare copies of the questionnaire for favour of distribution to firms and persons interested in the industry in Mysore and to request that the replies may kindly be submitted (with six spare copies) to the Tariff Board direct as early as possible and not later than the 3rd February 1933.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Captain,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

MVS.

Ser. 13-32-17

Telegraphic address: "INDUSCOM."

Ser 13-32-17

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

In reply please refer to No. D4-8/32-33.

ENC. Rs 10

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore, the 16th January 1933.

17

FROM

N. RAMA RAO, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore (India).

26/1

DEVELOPMENT SECTT.
17 JAN 1933

TO

S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Government, 10 printed copies of the Memorandum on the Sericulture Industry of the Mysore State presented to the Tariff Board. I have sent 10 copies of the Memorandum direct to the Secretary to the Tariff Board, Poona.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

N. Rama Rao

DIRECTOR.

Rao

Subject for perusal. As Copies of the Memorandum have been sent to the Secy. Tariff Board, ks)2. Apparently no action appears called for.
19/3-2-33

MEMORANDUM ON THE SERICULTURE INDUSTRY OF THE MYSORE STATE.

Extent and distribution.

The Silk Industry of Mysore has been in existence for over a century and is practised in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Kolar in about 2,500 villages out of 19,000 villages in the State. Sericulture is the largest and most important cottage industry in the State, and fits in admirably with agriculture which is the main occupation. It is practised by small agriculturists as a subsidiary occupation, and affords profitable and steady employment throughout the year for women and children at home and gives occupation to the raiyats during agricultural off seasons. A well established mulberry garden withstands drought better than field crops, and in bad years, rearing silk worms has often saved entire taluks from acute general distress consequent on insufficient rainfall. This industry undoubtedly gives economic stamina to the population practising it. The returns from the silk industry are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of a large portion of the population in the State. Cultivation of mulberry, rearing of silk worms, reeling of silk, marketing of silk and weaving of silk give occupation to a large number of families. In addition to the people directly engaged in the industry, a large number of families find employment in such subsidiary operations connected with sericulture as plucking leaves, digging, weeding, pruning and manufacture of appliances in sericultural villages. It is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the number of families indirectly benefited by this industry, but it may be safely said that in sericultural villages there is hardly any family which does not contribute to the industry at one stage or another and the result is that sericultural villages are ordinarily more prosperous and show more of alertness and life than others.

Taking into consideration the total area under mulberry, the exports of raw silk from the State and the number of handlooms devoted to the weaving of silk fabrics, it may be roughly estimated that the Silk Industry in its several branches gives occupation to about two lakhs of families in the State under normal conditions. By cultivating mulberry over an acre of dry land and rearing silk worms with the leaf obtained from the mulberry garden, the sericulturists obtain on an average about Rs. 200 per year during normal times. It is difficult to estimate the average earnings at the present time as the demand for cocoons and raw silk is very limited, and this is reflected in the earnings. The reeler during the working season makes from eight annas to ten annas per working day. The weaver earns from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per month. The amount earned per day by other classes of labour as that engaged in digging the soil, pruning the garden, plucking the leaves, etc., varies from place to place, round about Re. 0-3-0 for boys and women and Re. 0-6-0 for men. The earnings of the middlemen engaged in the trade in cocoons, raw silk and finished silk fabrics obviously vary according to individual capacity, but may be taken at somewhere between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 a month.

Organisation, management, finance and marketing.

The Sericultural Industry properly so called comprises all operations from the cultivation of mulberry to the marketing of raw silk. These operations may be grouped as follows:—

1. Mulberry growing and silk worm rearing.
2. Silk reeling.
3. Trade.

The rearing of worms is carried on side by side with the cultivation of mulberry. The rearer as a rule grows his own mulberry, and it is rarely that mulberry is grown for sale, though occasionally surplus leaves or surplus worms are sold to neighbours who require them. Generally, mulberry is raised over small plots of land ranging from half or three-fourths of an acre to ten acres. It is grown both as a dry crop and as an irrigated crop. The principal capital investment required in sericulture is the mulberry garden; the rearer's other capital requirements are few. His house is his place of work and his wife and children furnish the labour required. This is what makes sericulture a perfect home industry. It

may sometimes happen that he requires some money and this he usually borrows for short terms from the reeler who is the prospective purchaser of cocoons. It is, however, rarely that the money is required for sericulture. It is more often wanted for other purposes, social or agricultural, the agriculturist is frequently in need of cash between harvest and harvest and sericulture only gives him credit-worthiness. The Sericultural Co-operative Societies have also begun to assist him to some extent. As soon as the cocoons are ready, the rearer sells the same to the dealer in cocoons and receives the amount due to him less the advances, if any, received from the dealer. In normal times, when the trade is brisk, he usually gets ready money against the delivery of the cocoons. When trade is dull, it is sometimes necessary for him to allow time to the reeler to reel the cocoons and sell the silk.

The reeling establishments are located all over the silk tract. The smallest unit is a *Charka*, consisting of one basin and one reel, and a large number of establishments are of this size; but there are also a fair number of larger establishments consisting of anything from 5 to 30 reels. The reeler sometimes makes his own arrangements with the rearer of worms for the supply of green cocoons, but the usual practice is to purchase through a middleman or broker who receives a commission of about two annas per 12 lbs. and the reeler has also to bear the cost of transportation of the cocoons to his place. This varies, according to the distance to be covered, from one anna to two annas per 12 lbs. The silk reeled off the cocoons is converted into hanks and disposed of to the merchants either locally or in distant centres of trade. The reeler generally gets advances from the merchants dealing in raw silk and on these advances, he pays interest ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. He has to give a commission of one and a half annas per pound. When the trade is brisk or if the merchants have already booked forward orders, the reeler gets cash againt the delivery of raw silk. When the demand is slack or if the merchant has not got any orders on hand, the reeler will have to wait till the raw silk deposited by him with the merchant has been sold. When it is finally sold, the amount realised less the advance and interest accruing on it is adjusted to his account.

The owner of the silk *koti* is partly a merchant and partly a broker. The capital invested by him is family capital supplemented with capital borrowed from a private banker or a joint-stock bank. The merchant gets raw silk from the reelers in the interior. He makes advances to the reelers and charges them interest on such advances ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. He gets a commission of one and a half annas per pound from the reelers and an equal amount from his customers in different places. He sends out silk in bales of 70 lbs. on an average. Time given to the buyer depends upon his financial standing. Generally, the merchant insists upon an early payment. Interest is charged in some cases, the rate varying from 8 to 12 per cent.

Mysore silk worm.

Mysore has a distinct race of silk worms. These worms are multivoltine, feed on mulberry leaf and produce greenish cocoons, which yield a beautiful lustrous silk of excellent quality. The silk worm reared in Mysore is indigenous to Mysore. Of late, hybrids between pure Mysore and pure Japanese or Chinese races are also being reared by the sericulturists; but these form a very small part of the total seed supply. Though hybrid seed is 40 per cent more profitable to rear than the pure Mysore seed, yet since the manufacture of such seed requires great skill and care and special equipment, only Government Grainages at present issue it, and it will be sometime before the work can be transferred to aided or private grainages. This is one of the potential directions in which silk production could be increased and the cost reduced; but it necessarily takes sometime. The cocoons produced by these hybrids are used for reeling only. The pure Chinese and Japanese races used for the preparation of hybrid layings are univoltines and bivoltines. These races are bred pure by the Sericultural Department for seed purposes and no deterioration has been noticed in the stock after several years of continuous rearing but small quantities of fresh seed are also imported from time to time for reinforcing and replenishing the stock.

Rearing.

The raiyat or the rearer purchases seed cocoons or disease free layings. It takes about ten days for the eggs to hatch and during this period, they are kept at the ordinary temperature of the rearing house, care being taken to protect them from the attacks of lizards, ants, etc. The young worms, so soon as they hatch out, are fed with tender mulberry leaves cut into very fine pieces. During the first ten

days, they are fed once in two hours and require very careful attention. By the end of this period, they will have grown sufficiently to be fed with slightly more mature leaves cut to a larger size. In about thirty days from the date of hatching, the Mysore worm will be ready to spin its cocoon. No feeding is necessary at this stage. The ripe worms are mounted on 'Chandrikes' or spinning trays where each worm builds a cocoon around itself. Three days later, the cocoons are removed from the 'Chandrikes' and are ready for sale. The hybrid worm forms a cocoon in about 25 days after hatching.

During the larval stage, the worm casts off its skin, four times, growing bigger and bigger after each moult. As worms grow bigger, they require larger space and over-crowding has to be avoided. Bamboo trays are used for rearing the worms and the trays are kept one above the other on stands. It is very necessary that the rearing room should have sufficient light and ventilation. The worms should be protected against the attacks of ants, lizards, rats, etc. During the rearing, worms develop so rapidly that young worms which occupy one tray will occupy 20 trays when they grow to maturity. After the fourth moult, the worms eat for ten days and during this period, they consume five times the quantity of leaf consumed during the preceeding 20 days. Entire leaves may be fed to the worms after the fourth moult. For details, reference is invited to the Hand Book of Sericulture by Messrs. N. Rama Rao and M. Yonemura.

Mulberry cultivation.

Three varieties of mulberry are grown in Mysore, *viz.*, Boodi Kaddi, Yennerangina Kaddi and Sultani Kaddi. The last named variety which yields very small leaves and which requires heavy manuring has practically disappeared. The other two varieties are grown all over the silk area. Several new varieties have been introduced by the Sericultural Department with promising results and the best of them will ultimately be distributed for wide propagation.

Mulberry is a deep-rooted plant and yields leaf for over 15 years when once it is planted. It is generally propogated by means of cuttings and is grown in the form of bushes. The initial expenditure for planting a new mulberry garden is from Rs 75 to Rs. 100 per acre. Mulberry is grown both on dry land and on irrigated land. In the case of dry cultivation, the plant depends upon rainfall for water supply. Irrigated gardens get their water supply either from tanks, shallow wells along river banks or deep wells. The plants are pruned once a year. The cultural operations comprise digging, manuring, weeding, etc., and have to be attended to at fixed intervals. Generally, gardens are given a digging after harvesting a crop of leaves. Manure is applied either once or twice a year. Farm yard manure, silk-worm litter and artificial manures such as ammonium sulphate and groundnut oil cakes are used.

The first crop of leaves after pruning is plentiful and the leaves are of good quality and size. These leaves would be ready for harvesting in about two or two and half months after pruning. As the worms take one month from start to finish, the leaves would be completely harvested in three or three and half months after pruning. The next crop of leaves will be ready for harvest in about a month. Generally, four to five crops of leaves are harvested from the rainfed gardens and six to seven crops from irrigated gardens. The size and yield of leaves would diminish after each harvest. The irrigated gardens yield leaf during summer months also. These gardens have to be protected against the depredations of cattle. The rainfed gradens do not yield any leaves during summer.

The system of planting mulberry gardens and of harvesting leaves varies with each locality. In Kolar and parts of Bangalore District, the mulberry cuttings are planted close together in lines one foot apart to prevent wastage of water and the plants are cut down to the root at each harvest. In other parts, the mulberry is planted in pits nine inches apart and the rows are about two feet apart. Only the leaves are plucked off the twigs at each harvest and the plants are pruned to the ground once a year.

Crops.

Roughly one acre of rainfed mulberry garden yields about 6,000 lbs. of leaves in a year and the cost of cultivation would amount to Rs. 84 per year. An acre of irrigated garden yields 10 to 15 thousand pounds of leaves per year, the yield depending upon the quantity of manure applied and the cultural operations carried on. The cost of cultivation in this case varies from Rs. 130 to Rs. 200 per annum.

Four to five broods are reared in a year from rainfed gardens and six to seven broods from irrigated gardens.

Generally, about 140 Mysore Layings weigh one ounce. These produce about 27,500 cocoons or 50 lbs. of cocoons.

About 97 per cent of the cocoons produced in the State are used for reeling and three per cent for seed purposes. The seed cocoons required by the Kollegal Taluk of the Madras Presidency are supplied from the Mysore area.

Cost of production of cocoons.

The average cost of producing cocoons per unit of 25 lbs. (Local Maund) is shown below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) Cost of seed—70 layings	0	8	6
(*b*) Cost of food for worms—400 lbs. leaves at 2·7 pies per lb.	5	8	0
(*c*) Cost of appliances as trays, stands, chandrikes, etc.	0	5	4
(*d*) Cost of extra labour for plucking the leaves after the fourth moult.	1	4	0
(*e*) Miscellaneous	0	3	0
	7	12	10
	or 7	13	0

Cost per lb. of cocoons 125/25=5 annas.

N.B.—Generally the members of the family attend to the plucking of leaves, till the worms pass the fourth moult, as the quantity of leaves required up to that stage is very small. The feeding of the worms in all the ages is attended to by the members of the family in addition to their household duties.

A portion of the dwelling house is utilised for rearing the worms. The capital investment in the business is very little. The rearer has to find ready money only for the purchase of seed.

The details of cost of production as furnished above do not include provision towards rent. The excess, if any, in the price realised over the cost of production of cocoons constitutes the remuneration for the labours of the family.

Reeling.

The cocoons are at present sold at an average price of five annas per lb. The cocoons are not reeled by the rearer himself but are generally sold to professional reelers who reel the silk and sell the same in silk centres.

In Mysore the following kinds of reeling machines are used for producing raw silk:—

1. Indigenous Country Charka.
2. Mysore Domestic Basin.
3. French and Italian Filature Basin.

The Charka and the Domestic Basin are worked entirely by hand. In the filatures the reels are run by power, but the actual reeling work in all the machines is done by hand.

There are in Mysore about 4,000 country charkas, 130 Mysore Domestic Basins and about 70 Filature Basins. The Filature Basins and the Mysore Domestic Basins are capable of producing about 71,000 lbs. of high grade silk per annum. The rest of the silk is produced in country charkas. The cost of production of one lb. of silk with the three appliances specified above is as follows:—

Country Charka—about Rs. 6 per lb. exclusive of depreciation, interest on capital and owner's remuneration.

Mysore Domestic Basin—Rs. 7-14-0 per lb. do do

Government Silk Filature—Rs. 8-12-0 per lb. includes overhead charges.

The details of the cost are given in Annexure I.

The following statement shows the area under mulberry, the estimated total output of raw silk and silk waste together with their values during the past six years :— Total production of raw silk and silkwaste.

Year	Total area under Mulberry (acres)	Production of raw silk		Production of silk waste	
		Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value
			Rs.		Rs.
1926-27 ...	53,483	11,60,000	1,10,20,000	5,80,000	5,80,000
1927-28 ...	50,194	10,00,000	90,00,000	5,00,000	2,50,000
1928-29 ...	46,312	9,20,000	73,60,000	4,60,000	2,30,000
1929-30 ...	43,624	8,80,000	69,30,000	4,40,000	2,20,000
1930-31 ...	42,881	8,60,000	51,60,000	4,30,000	1,07,500
1931-32 ...	36,511	7,40,000	41,62,500	3,70,000	92,500

The following statement shows the total quantities and values of raw silk and silkwaste exported from the State during the last six years :— Exports.

Year	Export of raw silk		Export of silk waste	
	Quantity In lbs.	Value In lakhs	Quantity In lbs.	Value In lakhs
		Rs.		Rs.
1926—27	746,692	66·87	613·278	6·10
1927—28	670,760	58·01	480·848	2·25
1928—29	619,650	52·30	493·394	2·50
1929—30	552,844	42·68	462·890	2·27
1930—31	383,440	23·13	234·720	0·59
1931—32	367,440	22·20	266·560	0·67

A portion varying from 36 to 40 per cent of the raw silk produced in the State is used up locally. The balance of the raw silk is sold outside the State, but still in India, and all the silk waste is exported abroad.

Market. The principal centres of trade in raw silk are Bangalore, Channapatna, Siddlaghatta and Chikballapur. The bulk of the trade passes through Bangalore City, where there are a number of silk 'Koties' which specialise in trade in raw silk. The owner of the 'Koti' gets raw silk from the reelers in the interior. The reeler deposits the raw silk manufactured or collected by him with the owner of the 'Koti' and obtains an advance from him amounting from 50 to 75 per cent of the total value of raw silk so deposited. On this advance, interest is charged at rates varying from 10 to 12 per cent. A commission of one anna per seer of 26½ tolas is charged by the 'Koti' owner to the seller, *i.e.*, the reeler. Sometimes large customers from consuming centres also employ brokers to assist them in getting silk from the silk 'Koties.' For the services rendered by the brokers, a commission of two to four annas per seer called 'Gootum' is charged. The brokers also arrange, if required, for the purchase of silk on credit from the 'Koties.' There are five such brokers in Bangalore, and their services are availed of largely by customers from Gadag, Hubli, Dharwar, Bhagalkote, Shapur, Belguam, Guladagudda, Bettigere, Kanchi and Salem.

The 'Koti' owner sends quotations to customers in different centres of trade outside the State. As soon as an order is received a consignment is made and forwarded to the purchaser. The silk is sent out in bales of 70 lbs. or 105 to 108 seers of 26½ tolas each. The purchaser has to give a commission of one anna per seer. When credit is allowed, he is charged interest at the rate of 10 to 12 per cent from the date of consignment. Generally, the 'Koti' owners realise their dues as early as practicable. Money is received by means of insured letters. So soon as the amount is received, it is credited to the account of the reeler and the advance made to him is adjusted out of it.

Most of the silk waste produced in Mysore is exported through Madras or Bombay. The exporting houses have their agents all over the State, and these men generally go about the villages where charkas are working, collect all the silk waste and send it by rail. The agents are sometimes placed in funds by the exporting houses for making advances to the reelers. There are, in addition, a few dealers who collect the waste on their own account and sell it to the exporting houses. Money is realised against the despatch of the rail receipts.

Extent to which the industry is affected by the increase in imports.

The decline in the exports of raw silk from the State and the shrinkage in the area cultivated under mulberry (*vide* tables given above) indicate the extent to which Mysore sericulture has been affected by the competition of raw silk imported from foreign countries It is ascertained that the Mysore silk has lost its market in several of the most important centres of weaving in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Hyderabad and the United Provinces. Mysore silk of fine deniers was till recently much in demand in India at Banares, Surat, Belgaum, Gadag, Bagalkote, Hyderabad, Kumbakonam and Conjeevaram, among other places. It has been the experience of Mysore merchants that the imports of foreign raw silk at steadily declining prices have not only captured their Indian market but have also encroached upon their domestic market. In Bangalore City alone, out of a total daily consumption of about 135 lbs. of silk, about 100 lbs. now consist of imported foreign silk. The natural result of the influx of phenomenally cheap foreign silk has been an unprecedented fall in the price of Indian raw silk. At present, the price of raw silk (Charka) is about Rs. 6 as against Rs. 14 per lb. in 1922. It is considerably below the price obtaining in the pre-war year which was Rs. 7-8-0 per lb. That the fall in the price of silk is not due to the general depression, but solely to the disastrous competition of foreign silk will be borne out from the statement enclosed herewith as Annexure II, showing the index numbers of the wholesale prices of commodities in Bangalore and the index numbers of the price of raw silk. The general level of prices of all commodities is seven points above the level of the pre-war year in last September, while the price of raw silk is 36 points below. The rate of fall in the price of raw silk has been more rapid since July 1930. There was some recovery in the price during the latter part of the year 1931 but this was only temporary lasting for only four months. Since January 1932 the price of raw silk has been suffering a steady fall.

The present price of silk is well below the cost of production carried on under normal conditions. If the present prices continue, the industry is doomed, and even now, it is rapidly going out except in places where there are special facilities for production. Since 1926-27 about 17,000 acres (or 32·2 per cent) have gone out of mulberry, each acre going out representing a capital loss of about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The decline would have been more rapid but for the deep roots which this long established industry has taken in a poor and conservative population, and the inability of the workers to find an alternative source of employment. These retarding causes only serve to prolong the agony of disappearance and make it more pitiable. The only remedy is relief from the strangling pressure of foreign competition.

The economic importance of the industry.

The industry is of great economic importance to the State. In some form or other, it provides employment under normal conditions to about two lakhs of families. The well-being of nearly a sixth of the total population of the State depends on this industry. In the rural economy, sericulture plays a very important part. The cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk worms afford a subsidiary occupation, which enables the family of the agriculturist to turn its waste time to account, and earn a return which in many cases makes all the difference between a half starved life, without any hope of improvement, and a self respecting competence. The capital invested in the business is small and the spare time of the raiyat is usefully employed. Persons who cannot otherwise participate in production on account of health, age or social customs can pursue the industry to considerable advantage. It is a matter of primary importance that in a rural country there should be as many occupations of a varied character as possible. Silk worm rearing and silk realing come in handy as a suitable occupation, especially as nature has provided the people with advantages in climate and economic environment. A prosperous sericulture has a vital bearing on the stability and progress of the silk hand weaving industry. The trade in silk and silk fabrics has created an organisation which has vested interests, and has great potentialities of

service. All these suffer with sericulture, and will be involved in its fall. If the industry is to be saved, it has to be protected against the ruinous competition of raw silk from China and Japan. It has already suffered great damage, but with immediate relief, its natural recuperative powers will enable it to make a speedy recovery.

It seems probable that as a result of the contraction of their principal market due to the depression in America, China and Japan are directing their efforts to securing a market in India. There is no doubt that the depreciation of Chinese and Japanese money has been a factor favourable to the portentous growth of imports. It is probable that foreign silk is being sent to India at prices below cost in the countries of production. This sacrifice may be an effort of despair, or it may be sustained by the hope that if Indian sericulture is once killed—as killed it must be if this onslaught should continue unchecked—then China and Japan would have the Indian weaving industry at their mercy, and could recompense themselves by raising prices safe from competition. It would be unreasonable to expect that the Indian silk weaving industry would long survive Indian sericulture. To protect the industry adequately, duties should be imposed on foreign raw silk, as well as prepared silk such as noils, warps and yarns and also on silk fabrics. It is quite obvious that a duty on raw silk without a corresponding duty on the silk manufactures coming into the country would be futile. Exception may, however, be made in the case of articles which cannot at present be manufactured in India, but so soon as the local manufacture of such articles becomes possible, adequate protection should be extended also to them.

Policy of Government.

Government have been bestowing their attention on the development of the industry. A separate Department of Sericulture has been organised and the annual expenditure on the department has gone up from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1,25,000. The administration reports of the department supplied to the Tariff Board give an idea of the nature and extent of the activities of the department. The policy of Government is :—

1. To gradually eliminate the loss of crop due to bad seed.
2. To increase the yield of cocoons by introducing improved breeds of worms, and popularising more efficient rearing.
3. To improve methods of reeling.
4. To reduce cost of mulberry by introducing superior varieties of mulberry, and popularising better methods of cultivation.
5. To pioneer and expand the utilisation of Indian silk in the manufacture in India of superior fabrics which are being imported at present.

Action is being taken on all these lines, and very encouraging results have been obtained, due to the fact that most of our soils are suitable for mulberry and our climatic conditions are generally favourable for rearing silk worms. There is thus practically unlimited scope for expansion. It is a conservative estimate that under normal conditions, the output of silk could, in a few years and with the efforts that are now being made, be increased to three times its present volume, and its quality improved so as to have nothing to fear from foreign competition. The improvements that are being gradually introduced in all the operations comprised in sericulture are bound to bring about a considerable reduction in cost. This policy is being steadily pursued; but when regard is had to the extent of the industry and the nature of the people who find employment in it, it will be realised that improvement is a question of time and protection. Time is required to push the improvements into the homes of the workers, and protection is necessary to prevent the industry from being killed by foreign attack before efforts at improvement have borne fruit. There is no doubt that given adequate protection, in about 15 years, the Indian industry will have grown sufficiently large to supply the Indian demand and sufficiently strong to defy foreign competition.

Hand loom weaving industry: Effects of the rise in the price of silk.

The Indian demand for silk is not only the demand for raw silk from the weaving industry of India, but also the demand of the Indian consumers for silk fabrics woven abroad. India imports at present about 19,900,000 yards of silk fabrics, chiefly from China and Japan, representing a value of a crore and fifty eight lakhs of rupees. These goods are mostly Crepes, Georgettes, Taffetas and Satins, which were not hitherto being manufactured in India. A year ago, as the result of careful investigation, a pioneer weaving factory was started at Mysore, and the experience of

work there makes it certain that the fabrics which are at present being imported can be manufactured in India at a profit and in qualities which lose nothing by comparison with those foreign goods. There can be no doubt that the pioneering and development of the manufacture of high class silk fabrics in India which could displace foreign goods will greatly widen the scope for sericulture, adding what is practically a new province to the Indian weaving industry, and enriching the economic life of the country by providing fresh fields of employment.

In the Mysore State, weaving of silk fabrics on handlooms is carried on largely in Bangalore, Nelamangala, Magadi, Dodballapur, Hole-Narsipur, Molakalmuru, Gudibanda and Mulbagal. Except at Dodballapur and on a few looms at Bangalore, the weavers were formerly using exclusively Mysore silk yarn. In Bangalore and Dodballapur, however, weavers have recently taken to the use of imported Chinese Yarn and to this extent the latter has displaced local silk yarn. The number of silk looms working in the State is estimated at 8,000. Some six years ago, when the imports of foreign silk were normal, both in quantity and price, there were about 6,000 looms. An appreciable part of the increase has taken place in recent months. It seems obvious that this increase is almost entirely due to the large quantity of unprecedentedly cheap foreign silk now available to the weaver, which enables him to place on the market silk cloth at prices within the reach of even the poorer classes of customers. Whereas a saree of the pattern known as "Arlepet", used to sell formerly at prices ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80, a very similar article made of imported silk now sells at anything between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40. This fall in price creates a demand for Arlepet sarees from people whose means did not permit them to buy the article at the former price. Since there has been no increase in the total number of looms, it is evident that the increase in the number of silk looms has been secured by the conversion of cotton looms to silk. The conversion of cotton *looms*, and of cotton *users* to silk as the result of a ruinous invasion of foreign silk cannot be considered a permanent or healthy development; but one encouraging fact seems obvious, namely, that in the weaving industry a certain amount of adjustment is possible and that weavers displaced from one kind of weaving can turn their hands and appliances to another.

The result of effective protection for silk yarn will necessarily be to raise the price of silk and consequently of silk fabrics. This is bound to bring about a contraction in the demand for silk fabrics, possibly to the same extent to which there has been an expansion in recent years owing to the influx of foreign silk. It may not be unreasonable to expect that the number of looms engaged in weaving silk goods will go back to a figure round about the former one of 6,000. This contraction need not, however, lead to any great distress, because just as cotton looms have been converted into silk looms now, silk looms might be reconverted to cotton looms in the future, provided of course, that the increased demand for high class cotton fabrics, which would be a substitute for the low priced silk goods, is not in the meantime allowed to be met by foreign imports of superior cotton fabrics. From this reasoning, it seems probable that a protective duty on silk yarn would not unduly affect the hand weaving industry, if protection is afforded, firstly, against foreign silk fabrics and secondly (and to a less degree) against high class foreign cotton fabrics which might be substituted for silk fabrics. It may perhaps be added that the contracted market for silk fabrics of which an index would be the probable decrease in the number of silk looms from 8,000 to 6,000 would be a firm and steady market and not one which depends for its existence on adventitious conditions brought about by unnatural causes.

BANGALORE,
Dated 9th January 1933.

N. RAMA RAO,
Director of Industries and Commerce.

ANNEXURE I.

I. The cost of cultivation of one acre of rainfed mulberry garden per annum.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Land Revenue	...	1 12 0
2.	Manure	..	25 0 0
3.	*Labour*.—Digging	35 0 0	
	Weeding	10 0 0	
	Manuring	4 0 0	
	Pruning	5 0 0	
			54 0 0
4.	Miscellaneous		3 0 0
			83 12 0
			or Rs. 84

The average production of leaves per acre of land is about 6,000 lbs. costing as above Rs. 84. This works out to about 2·7 pies per lb. of mulberry leaves.

II. Cost of production of cocoons from leaves of one acre of rainfed mulberry garden per year.

		Rs. a. p.
1.	Cost of silk worm seed	7 14 0
2.	Cost of food for worms—	
	Cost of mulberry leaves	83 12 0
3.	Cost of appliances as trays, stands, chandrikes, etc. ...	5 0 0
4.	Cost of extra labour for plucking leaves after fourth moult	18 12 0
5.	Miscellaneous	2 13 0
		118 3 0

If all the crops are successful, the yield of cocoons would be 375 lbs. on an average. Hence cost of production of 1 lb. of cocoons amounts to annas five only.

III. Cost of production of Charka silk.

Details of expenditure per working day of eight hours per charka :

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Cost of 21 lbs. of cocoons at 5 annas per lb. ...			6 9 0
2.	Fuel ..	0 10 0		
	Water ...	0 4 0		
	Contingencies ..	0 5 0	...	1 3 0

(Contingencies include 'Gootum,' personal expenses for sale of silk, transport charges, cost of oil, thread and skein making, steaming of cocoons, etc).

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3.	*Labour for Reeling*.—1 Reeler ..		0 9 0	
	2. Turner ..		0 5 0	0 14 0
4.	Marketing commission on silk ...			0 2 3
5.	Cocoon brokerage ...			0 3 0
6.	Transport of cocoons ...			0 3 0
		Total ..		9 2 3
		Deduct cost of waste.		0 2 3
	Daily production—1½ lbs. of silk : cost of production ..			9 0 0

Cost of production of 1 lb. of silk is Rs. 6.

IV. Cost of production of Domestic Basin Silk.

Details of expenditure per working day of 8 hours—5 Basins.

					Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Cost of 100 lbs. of cocoons at 5 annas per lb.				31	4	0
2.	Fuel	..	1 0 0				
	Water	..	0 10 0				
	Contingencies	...	0 6 0		2	0	0
3.	*Labour for Reeling.*—						
	5 Reelers	...	2 8 0				
	3 Cookers	..	0 12 0				
	Turner	...	0 8 0		3	12	0
4.	Marketing commission on sale of silk			..	0	7	6
5.	Cocoon brokerage	...		..	1	0	0
6.	Transport of cocoons	...		..	1	0	0
7.	Miscellaneous—including oil, rent, railway freight, personal expenses for sales.				1	0	0
	Daily yield—5 lbs. of 28/30 silk and 3 lbs. of silk waste.				40	7	6
	Deduct cost of 3 lbs. of silk waste at 6 annas per lb.				1	2	0
	Cost of production of 5 lbs. of silk				39	5	6
	Cost of production per lb. of silk ...			...	7	14	0

V. Cost of production of Filature silk 2°/30 denier.

Details of expenditure per working day of 9 hours—12 Basins.

					Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Cost of 260 lbs. of cocoons at 5 annas per lb.				81	4	0
2.	Stifling and other charges	...		..	10	4	0
			Rs. a. p.				
3.	*Reeling charges.*—12 Reelers		6 0 0				
	12 Cookers		3 0 0				
	3 Knotters	...	0 12 0				
	1 Examiner	...	0 6 0				
	1 Skeiner		0 7 6				
	2 Waste preparers	..	0 8 0		11	1	6
4.	Coal and Fuel			...	0	0	
5.	Water and power charges	...		...	2	4	0
6.	Oil waste, etc.	..		...	0	12	0
7.	Indirect charges	...		..	8	4	0
	Daily yield—13½ lbs. of silk and 9 lbs. of waste				122	13	6
	Deduct 9 lbs. of waste at 8 annas per lb.				4	8	0
	Cost of production of 13½ lbs. of silk				118	5	6
	Cost of production of 1 lb. of silk in Government Filature.				8	12	0

ANNEXURE II.

General index numbers of Wholesale Prices of all commodities and raw silk.

Month	1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
January ...	173	108	202	146	170	157	169	160	171	166	179	149	171	113
February ...	188	139	203	180	162	144	167	162	166	163	179	163	171	115
March ..	197	120	194	160	161	137	173	165	165	165	180	171	170	116
April ..	194	118	191	165	160	145	173	164	165	162	180	176	168	117
May ..	195	139	193	173	163	138	175	190	162	163	180	168	168	102
June ..	204	148	194	164	171	146	176	204	166	171	184	174	168	105
July ..	204	150	187	154	174	159	180	188	167	170	183	165	168	105
August ...	198	146	186	171	174	167	178	192	169	163	184	129	168	106
September ...	194	143	180	186	172	160	174	184	170	165	183	126	166	111
October ..	183	143	179	158	174	144	172	178	170	151	182	130	164	107
November ..	187	143	184	155	175	156	172	169	176	149	183	130	163	110
December ..	192	143	178	161	172	166	175	165	184	151	179	123	160	111

Month	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
January ..	152	109	154	115	153	115	158	109	149	100	113	77	109	94
February ..	148	112	155	134	154	110	156	115	145	100	109	74	111	90
March ..	148	114	157	124	156	99	153	110	142	98	108	70	112	90
April ..	147	124	155	126	155	99	153	108	141	97	107	69	110	87
May ..	149	135	158	130	157	100	149	105	142	99	106	66	109	75
June ...	154	140	162	129	159	98	149	102	141	98	104	66	108	66
July ...	159	119	163	114	161	100	149	100	136	85	108	62	108	66
August	157	114	159	112	161	96	149	100	130	76	109	59	108	63
September ..	154	119	160	114	160	91	152	99	127	69	107	59	107	64
October ...	153	110	163	104	165	99	153	98	126	65	107	64		
November ..	153	105	164	108	161	99	151	96	121	58	111	78		
December ..	155	108	160	113	157	102	150	100	117	62	110	92		

NOTE.—In Column 'A' General Index Numbers of prices of all commodities at Bangalore are given
In Column 'B' Index Numbers of prices of raw silk at Bangalore are given.
1913-14 is taken as the Base year.
Prices in 1913–14 are taken as equivalent to 100.

ANNEXURE III.

Statement showing the export of silk and silk waste from Mysore during each year since 1915-1916.

Year	Silk		Silk Waste		Total value in lakhs
	Quantity in lbs.	Value in lakhs	Quantity in lbs.	Value in lakhs	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1915–16	378,102	25·90	308,484	0·82	26·72
1916–17	379,004	30·70	401,800	3·30	34·00
1917–18	377,282	35·40	75,932	0·70	36·10
1918–19	540,462	50·90	244,195	2·60	53·50
1919–20	521,110	59·60	721,764	8·90	68·50
1920–21	296,922	37·20	550,220	6·90	44·10
1921–22	638,780	77·90	549,318	5·90	83·80
1922–23	622,052	83·50	419,020	4·10	87·60
1923–24	895,276	100·82	619,674	6.04	106·86
1924–25	770,964	70·73	736,032	6·28	77·01
1925–26	930,618	75·33	692,654	5·07	82·40
1926–27	746,692	66·87	613,278	6·10	72·97
1927–28	670,760	58 01	480,848	2·25	60·26
1928–29	619,650	52·30	493,394	2·50	54·80
1929–30	552,844	42·68	462,890	2·27	44·95
1930–31	383,440	23·13	234,720	0·59	23·72
1931–32	367,440	22·20	266,560	0·67	22·87

WD 1410—GPB—150—13-1-33

ANNEXURE II.

General index numbers of Wholesale Prices of all commodities and raw silk.

Month	1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
January ...	173	108	202	146	170	157	169	160	171	166	179	149	171	113
February ...	188	139	203	180	162	144	167	162	166	163	179	163	171	115
March ..	197	120	194	160	161	137	173	165	165	165	180	171	170	116
April ..	194	118	191	165	160	145	173	164	165	162	180	176	168	117
May ..	195	139	193	173	163	138	175	190	162	163	180	168	168	102
June ..	204	148	194	164	171	146	176	204	166	171	184	174	168	105
July ..	204	150	187	154	174	159	180	188	167	170	183	165	168	105
August ...	198	146	186	171	174	167	178	192	169	163	184	129	168	106
September ...	194	143	180	186	172	160	174	184	170	165	183	126	166	111
October ..	183	143	179	158	174	144	172	178	170	151	182	130	164	107
November ..	187	143	184	155	175	156	172	169	176	149	183	130	163	110
December ..	192	143	178	161	172	166	175	165	184	151	179	123	160	111

Month	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
January ..	152	109	154	115	153	115	158	109	149	100	113	77	109	94
February ..	148	112	155	134	154	110	156	115	145	100	109	74	111	90
March ..	148	114	157	124	156	99	153	110	142	98	108	70	112	90
April ..	147	124	155	126	155	99	153	108	141	97	107	69	110	87
May ..	149	135	158	130	157	100	149	105	142	99	106	66	109	75
June ...	154	140	162	129	159	98	149	102	141	98	104	66	108	66
July ...	159	119	163	114	161	100	149	100	136	85	108	62	108	66
August ..	157	114	159	112	161	96	149	100	130	76	109	59	108	63
September ..	154	119	160	114	160	91	152	99	127	69	107	59	107	64
October ...	153	110	163	104	165	99	153	98	126	65	107	64		
November ..	153	105	164	108	161	99	151	96	121	58	111	78		
December ..	155	108	160	113	157	102	150	100	117	62	110	92		

NOTE.—In Column 'A' General Index Numbers of prices of all commodities at Bangalore are given.

In Column 'B' Index Numbers of prices of raw silk at Bangalore are given.

1913-14 is taken as the Base year.

Prices in 1913–14 are taken as equivalent to 100.

ANNEXURE III.

Statement showing the export of Silk and Silk Waste from Mysore during each years 1915-1916.

Year	Silk		Silk Waste		Total value in lakhs
	Quantity In lbs.	Value In lakhs	Quantity In lbs.	Value In lakhs	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
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1930-31	383,440	23·13	234,720	0·59	23·72
1931-32	367,440	22·20	266,560	0·67	22·87

service. All these suffer with sericulture, and will be involved in its fall. If the industry is to be saved it has to be protected against the ruinous competition of raw silk from China and Japan. It has already suffered great damage, but with immediate relief, its natural recuperative powers will enable it to make a speedy recovery.

It seems probable that as a result of the contraction of their principal market due to the depression in America China and Japan are directing their efforts to securing a market in India. There is no doubt that the depreciation of Chinese and Japanese money has been a factor favourable to the portentous growth of imports. It is probable that foreign silk is being sent to India at prices below cost in the countries of uction. This sacrifice may be an effort of despair, or it may be sustained by the hope that if Indian sericulture is once killed—as killed it must be if this onslaught should continue unchecked—then China and Japan would have the Indian weaving industry at their mercy, and could recompense themselves by raising prices safe from competition. It would be unreasonable to expect that the Indian silk weaving industry would long survive Indian sericulture. To protect the industry adequately, duties should be imposed on foreign raw silk, as well as prepared silk such as noils, warps and yarns and also on silk fabrics. It is quite obvious that a duty on raw silk without a corresponding duty on the silk manufactures coming into the country would be futile. Exception may, however, be made in the case of articles which cannot at present be manufactured in India, but so soon as the local manufacture of such articles becomes possible adequate protection should be extended also to them.

Policy of Government.

Government have been bestowing their attention on the development of the industry. A separate Department of Sericulture has been organised and theannual expenditure on the department has gone up from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1,25,000. The administration reports of the department supplied to the Tariff Board give an idea of the nature and extent of the activities of the department. The policy of Government is :—

1. To gradually eliminate the loss of crop due to bad seed.
2. To increase the yield of cocoons by introducing improved breeds of worms, and popularising more efficient reeling.
3. To improve methods of rearing.
4. To reduce cost of mulberry by introducing superior varieties of mulberry, and popularising better methods of cultivation.
5. To pioneer and expand the utilisation of Indian silk in the manufacture in India of superior fabrics which are being imported at present.

Action is being taken on all these lines, and very encouraging results have been obtained, due to the fact that most of our soils are suitable for mulberry and our climatic conditions are generally favourable for rearing silk worms. There is thus practically unlimited scope for expansion. It is a conservative estimate that under normal conditions, the output of silk could in a few years and with the efforts that are now being made, be increased to three times its present volume, and its quality improved so as to have nothing to fear from foreign competition. The improvements that are being gradually introduced in all the operations comprised in sericulture are bound to bring about a considerable reduction in cost. This policy is being steadily pursued; but when regard is had to the extent of the industry and the nature of the people who find employment in it, it will be realised that improvement is a question of time and protection. Time is required to push the improvements into the homes of the workers, and protection is necessary to prevent the industry from being killed by foreign attack before efforts at improvement have borne fruit. There is no doubt that given adequate protection, in about 15 years, the Indian industry will have grown sufficiently large to supply the Indian demand and sufficently strong to defy foreign competition.

Hand loom weaving industry: Effects of the rise in the price of silk.

The Indian demand for silk is not only the demand for raw silk from the weaving industry of India, but also the demand of the Indian consumers for silk fabrics woven abroad. India imports at present about 19,900,000 yards of silk fabrics, chiefly from China and Japan, representing a value of a crore and fifty eight lakhs of rupees. These goods are mostly Crepes, Georgettes, Taffetas and Satins, which were not hitherto being manufactured in India. A year ago, as the result of careful investigation, a pioneer weaving factory was started at Mysore, and the experience of

please adjust space.

work there makes it certain that the fabrics which are at present being imported can be manufactured in India at a profit and in qualities which lose nothing by comparison with those foreign goods. There can be no doubt that the pioneering and development of the manafacture of high class silk fabrics in India which could displace foreign goods will greatly widen the scope for sericulture, adding what is practically a new province to the Indian weaving industry, and enriching the economic life of the country by providing fresh fields of employment.

In the Mysore State, weaving of silk fabrics on handlooms is carried on largely in Bangalore, Nelamangala, Magadi, Dodballapur, Hole-Narasipur, Molakalmuru, Gudibanda and Mulbagal. Except at Dodballapur and on a few looms at Bangalore, the weavers were formerly using exclusively Mysore silk yarn. In Bangalore and Dodballapur, however, weavers have recently taken to the use of imported Chinese Yarn and to this extent the latter has displaced local silk yarn. The number of silk looms working in the State is estimated at 8,000. Some six years ago, when the imports of foreign silk were normal both in quantity and price, there were about 6,000 looms. An appreciable part of the increase has taken place in recent months. It seems obvious that this increase is almost entirely due to the large quantity of unprecedentedly cheap foreign silk now available to the weaver, which enables him to place on the market silk cloth at prices within the reach of even the poorer classes of customers. Whereas a saree of the pattern known as "Arlepet", used to sell iormerly at prices ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80, a very similar article made of imported silk now sells at anything between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40. This fall in price creates a demand for Arlepet sarees from people whose means did not permit them to buy the article at the former price. Since there has been no increase in the total number of looms, it is evident that the increase in the number of silk looms has been secured by the conversion of cotton looms to silk. The conversion of cotton *looms* and of cotton *users* to silk as the result of a ruinous invasion of foreign silk cannot be considered a permanent or healthy development; but one encouraging fact seems obvious, namely, that in the weaving industry a certain amount of adjustment is possible and that weavers displaced from one kind of weaving can turn their hands and appliances to another.

The result of effective protection for silk yarn will necessarily be to raise the price of silk and consequently of silk fabrics. This is bound to bring about a contraction in the demand for silk fabrics, possibly to the same extent to which there has been an expansion iu recent years owing to the influx of foreign silk. It may not be unreasonable to expect that the number of looms engaged in weaving silk goods will go back to a figure round about the former one of 6,000. This contraction need not, however, lead to any great distress, because just as cotton looms have been converted into silk looms now, silk looms might be reconverted to cotton looms in the future, provided of course, that the increased demand for high class cotton fabrics, which would be a substitute for the low priced silk goods, is not in the meantime allowed to be met by foreign imports of superior cotton fabrics. From this reasoning, it seems probable that a protective duty on silk yarn would not unduly affect the hand weaving industry, if protection is afforded, firstly, against foreign silk fabrics and secondly (and to a less degree) against high class foreign cotton fabrics which might be substituted for silk fabrics. It may perhaps be added that the contracted market for silk fabrics of which an index would be the probable decrease in the number of silk looms from 8,000 to 6,000 would be a firm and steady market and not one which depends for its existence on adventitious conditions brought about by un natural causes.

BANGALORE,
Dated 9th January 1933.

N. RAMA RAO,
Director of Industries and Commerce.

ANNEXURE 1.

I. The cost of cultivation of one acre of rainfed mulberry garden per annum.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Land Revenue		1 12 0
2.	Manure		25 0 0
3.	*Labour.*—Digging	35 0 0	
	Weeding	10 0 0	
	Manuring	4 0 0	
	Pruning	5 0 0	
			54 0 0
4.	Miscellaneous		3 0 0
			83 12 0
			or Rs. 84

The average production of leaves per acre of land is about 6,000 lbs. costing as above Rs. 84. This works out to about 2·7 pies per lb. of mulberry leaves.

II. Cost of production of cocoons from leaves of one acre of rainfed mulberry garden per year.

		Rs. a. p.
1.	Cost of silk worm seed	7 14 0
2.	Cost of food for worms— Cost of mulberry leaves	83 12 0
3.	Cost of appliances as trays, stands, chandrikes etc ...	5 0 0
4.	Cost of extra labour for plucking leaves after fourth moult	18 12 0
5.	Miscellaneous	2 13 0
		118 3 0

If all the crops are successful, the yield of cocoons would be 375 lbs. on an average. Hence cost of production of 1 lb. of cocoons amounts to annas five only.

Cost of production of Charka silk.

III. Details of expenditure per working day of eight hours per charka.

			Rs. a. p.
1.	Cost of 21 lbs. of cocoons at 5 annas per lb. ...		6 9 0
2.	Fuel .. 0 10 0		
	Water ... 0 4 0		
	Contingencies .. 0 5 0	...	1 3 0

(Contingencies include 'Gootum,' personal expenses for sale of silk, transport charges cost of oil, thread and skein making, steaming of cocoons, etc).

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3.	*Labour for Reeling.*—1 Reeler ..	0 9 0		
	2. Turner ..	0 5 0	0 14 0	
4.	Marketting commission on silk ...			0 2 3
5.	Cocoon brokerage ...			0 3 0
6.	Transport of cocoons ...			0 3 0
		Total ..		9 2 3
		Deduct cost of waste.		0 2 3
	Daily production—1½ lbs. of silk: cost of production ..			9 0 0

Cost of production of 1 lb. of silk is Rs. 6.

Cost of production of Domestic Basin Silk.

IIV. Details of expenditure per working day of 8 hours—5 Basins.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Cost of 100 lbs. of cocoons at 5 annas per lb. ..	31	4	0
2.	Fuel .. 1 0 0			
	Water .. 0 10 0			
	Contingencies ... 0 6 0	2	0	0
3.	*Labour for Reeling.*—			
	5 Reelers 2 8 0			
	3 Cookers 0 12 0			
	Turner 0 8 0	3	12	0
4.	Marketing commission on sale of silk ...	0	7	6
5,	Cocoon brokerage	1	0	0
6.	Transport of cocoons	1	0	0
7.	Miscellaneous—including oil, rent, railway freight, personal expenses for sales.	1	0	0
	Daily yield—5 lbs. of 28/30 silk and 3 lbs. of silk waste.	40	7	6
	Deduct cost of 3 lbs. of silk waste at 6 annas per lb.	1	2	0
	Cost of production of 5 lbs. of silk ..	39	5	6
	Cost of production per lb. of silk	7	14	0

V. Cost of production of Filature silk 28/30 denier.

Details of expenditure per working day of 9 hours—12 Basins.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Cost of 260 lbs. of cocoons at 5 annas per lb. ..	81	4	0
2.	Stifling and other charges	10	4	0
	Rs. a. p.			
3.	*Reeling charges.*—12 Reelers .. 6 0 0			
	12 Cookers ... 3 0 0			
	3 Knotters ... 0 12 0			
	1 Examiner ... 0 6 0			
	1 Skeiner ... 0 7 6			
	2 Waste preparers .. 0 8 0	11	1	6
4.	Coal and Fuel	9	0	0
5.	Water and power charges	2	4	0
6.	Oil waste, etc.	0	12	0
7.	Indirect charges	8	4	0
	Daily yield—13½ lbs. of silk and 9 lbs. of waste ...	122	13	6
	Deduct 9 lbs. of waste at 8 annas per lb. ..	4	8	0
	Cost of production of 13½ lbs. of silk ..	118	5	6
	Cost of production of 1 lb. of silk in Government Filature.	8	12	0

(c) Cost of appliances.
(d) Cost of labour.
(e) Other expenses.

(8) the average price obtained for cocoons sold, or, if the silk is reeled at home, the average yild of silk obtained and its value;

(9) the cost of reeling silk by hand or by machine, and the extent to which machinery is used for this purpose;

(10) the total annual production of raw silk and the corresponding quantity of waste produced and its average value;

(11) the quantity of silk and waste used locally and the quantity sold for use in other parts of the country or for export; and the manner in which it is marketed.

4. I am further to request that if the Sericultural industry is carried on in the State, you will obtain and forward to the Tariff Board the Durbar's views on the following two questions :-

(a) to what extent the industry has been affected by the increased imports of raw silk, either by way of loss of orders or by the depression of the price obtainable to an uneconomic level;

(b) whether the industry is of such economic importance to the State that it should be protected either by raising the duty on imported raw silk or by other measures.

5. The terms of reference require the Board to consider the effect of its proposals upon the handloom weaver. To enable the Board to form an opinion upon this matter, I am to request you to obtain information regarding the extent to which handloom weavers in the State use local or imported silk, and how far they can afford to pay the higher price which may be expected to result in case the duty is increased.

6. I am to request that if possible a reply (with six spare copies) to this letter may reach the Board's Office by the middle of January. In case it may not be possible for the Darbar to collect all the particulars required by that date, it would be convenient if they would send such information as is then available, and send further particulars in a subsequent communication.

"Copy"

Sd/- ...

Superintendent, Resident's Office.

"Copy"

For Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

K.M.R.2/12-12.

Telegraphic Address: "INDUSCOM."

In reply please refer to No. D4-8 32-33

Enc: 8

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore, the 7th January 1933.

FROM

N. RAMA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore (India).

To

S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

2615

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of even number dated the 6th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith 8 copies of the Note on the Silk Industry in Mysore, for being transmitted to the Indian Tariff Board. I am getting the memorandum printed, and more copies will be submitted in due course.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

N. Rama Rao

DIRECTOR.

ks)2.

Pol. 652 E/8
Sgl. 13-32-16

10th January 3

Draft

Development Department

The

The Secretary to
Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

With reference to your Memo No. 8313/580-1931 dated the 9th December 1932 requesting information on certain heads for being furnished to the Indian Tariff Board in regard to Sericulture in Mysore, I am directed to forward herewith 8 copies of a Note on the present position of Silk Industry in Mysore and the views of His Highness' Government on the points raised in paragraphs 4 & 5 of the Tariff Board's letter No. 558 dated the 5th December 1932.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secy.
10/1/33.

10.1.33

MEMORANDUM ON THE SERICULTURE INDUSTRY IN THE MYSORE STATE.

(1) Extent and distribution.

The Silk Industry of Mysore has been in existence for over a century and is practised in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Kolar in about 2,500 villages out of 19,000 villages in the State. Sericulture is the largest and most important cottage industry in the State, and fits in admirably with agriculture which is the main occupation. It is practised by small agriculturists as a subsidiary occupation, and affords profitable and steady employment throughout the year for women and children at home and gives occupation to the raiyats during agricultural off seasons. A well established mulberry garden withstands drought better than field crops, and in bad years, rearing silk worms has often saved entire taluks from acute general distress consequent on insufficient rainfall. This industry undoubtedly gives economic stamina to the population practising it. The returns from the silk industry are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of a large portion of the population in the State. Cultivation of mulberry, rearing of silk worms, reeling of silk, marketing of silk and weaving of silk, give occupation to a large number of families. In addition to the people directly engaged in the industry, a large number of families find employment in such subsidiary operations connected with sericulture as plucking leaves, digging, weeding, pruning and manufacture of appliances, in sericultural villages. It is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the number of families indirectly benefited by this industry, but it may be safely said that in sericultural villages there is hardly any family which does not contribute to the industry at one stage or another and the result is that sericultural villages are ordinarily more prosperous and show more of alertness and life than others.

Taking into consideration the total area under mulberry, the exports of raw silk from the State and the number of handlooms devoted to the weaving of silk fabrics, it may be roughly estimated that the silk industry in its several branches gives occupation to about two lakhs of families in the State under normal conditions. By cultivating mulberry over an acre of dry land and rearing silk worms with the leaf obtained from the mulberry garden, the sericulturists obtain on an average about Rs. 200 per year during normal times. It is difficult to estimate the average earnings at the present time as the demand for cocoons and raw silk is very limited, and this is reflected in the earnings. The reeler during the working season makes from eight annas to ten annas per working day. The weaver earns from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per month. The amount earned per day by other classes of labour as that engaged in digging the soil, pruning the garden, plucking the leaves, etc., varies from place to place, round about Re. 0-3-0 for boys and women and Re. 0-6-0 for men. The earnings of the middlemen engaged in the trade in cocoons, raw silk and finished silk fabrics obviously vary according to individual capacity, but may be taken at somewhere between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 a month.

Organisation, management, finance and marketing.

The Sericultural Industry properly so called comprises all operations from the cultivation of mulberry to the marketing of raw silk. These operations may be grouped as follows:—

1. Mulberry growing and silk worm rearing.
2. Silk Reeling.
3. Trade.

The rearing of worms is carried on side by side with the cultivation of mulberry. The rearer as a rule grows his own mulberry, and it is rarely that mulberry is grown for sale, though occasionally surplus leaves or surplus worms are sold to neighbours who require them. Generally mulberry is raised over small plots of land ranging from half or three-fourths of an acre to ten acres. It is grown both as a dry crop and as an irrigated crop. The principal capital investment required in sericulture is the mulberry garden; the rearer's other capital requirements few. His house is his place of work and his wife and children furnish the labour required. This is what makes sericulture a perfect home industry. It

are

may sometimes happen that he requires some money and this he usually borrows for short terms from the reeler who is the prospective purchaser of cocoons. It is however rarely that the money is required for sericulture. It is more often wanted for other purposes, social or agricultural, the agriculturist is frequently in need of cash between harvest and harvest and sericulture only gives him credit-worthiness. The Sericultural Co-operative Societies have also begun to assist him to some extent. As soon as the cocoons are ready the rearer sells the same to the dealer in cocoons and receives the amount due to him less the advances (if any) received from the dealer. In normal times when the trade is brisk he usually gets ready money against the delivery of the cocoons. When trade is dull it is sometimes necessary for him to allow time to the reeler to reel the cocoons and sell the silk.

The reeling establishments are located all over the silk tract. The smallest unit is a *Charka*, consisting of one basin and one reel, and a large number of establishments are of this size; but there are also a fair number of larger establishments consisting of anything from 5 to 30 reels. The reeler sometimes makes his own arrangements with the rearer of worms for the supply of green cocoons, but the usual practice is to purchase through a middleman or broker who receives a commission of about two annas per 12 lbs. and the reeler has also to bear the cost of transportation of the cocoons to his place. This varies, according to the distance to be covered, from one anna to two annas per 12 lbs. The silk reeled off the cocoons is converted into hanks and disposed of to the merchants either locally or in distant centres of trade. The reeler generally gets advances from the merchants dealing in raw silk and on these advances he pays interest ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. He has to give a commission of one and a half annas per pound. When the trade is brisk or if the merchants have already booked forward orders, the reeler gets cash againt the delivery of raw silk. When the demand is slack or if the merchant has not got any orders on hand, the reeler will have to wait till the raw silk deposited by him with the merchant has been sold. When it is finally sold, the amount realised less the advance and interest accruing on it, is adjusted to his account.

The owner of the silk *Kothi* is partly a merchant and partly a broker. The capital invested by him is family capital supplemented with capital borrowed from a private banker or a joint-stock bank. The merchant gets raw silk from the reelers in the interior. He makes advances to the reelers and charges them interest on such advances ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. He gets a commission of one and a half annas per pound from the reelers and an equal amount from his customers in different places. He sends out silk in bales of 70 lbs. on an average. Time given to the buyer depends upon his financial standing. Generally, the merchant insists upon an early payment. Interest is charged in some cases, the rate varying from 8 to 12 per cent.

Mysore Silk Worm.

Mysore has a distinct race of silk worms. These worms are multivoltine, feed on mulberry leaf and produce greenish cocoons, which yield a beautiful lustrous silk of excellent quality. The silk worm reared in Mysore is indigenous to Mysore. Of late, hybrids between pure Mysore and pure Japanese or Chinese races are also being reared by the sericulturists; but these form a very small part of the total seed supply. Though hybrid seed is 40 per cent more profitable to rear than the pure Mysore seed, yet since the manufacture of such seed requires great skill and care and special equipment, only Government Grainages at present issue it, and it will be sometime before the work can be transferred to aided or private grainages. This is one of the potential directions in which silk production could be increased and the cost reduced; but it necessarily takes sometime. The cocoons produced by these hybrids are used for reeling only. The pure Chinese and Japanese races used for the preparation of hybrid layings are univoltines and bivoltines. These races are bred pure by the Sericultural Department for seed purposes and no deterioration has been noticed in the stock after several years of continuous rearing but small quantities of fresh seed are also imported from time to time for reinforcing and replenishing the stock.

Rearing.

The raiyat or the rearer purchases seed cocoons or disease free layings. It takes about ten days for the eggs to hatch and during this period they are kept at the ordinary temperature of the rearing house, care being taken to protect them from the attacks of lizards, ants etc. The young worms, so soon as they hatch out, are fed with tender mulberry leaves cut into very fine pieces. During the first ten

days, they are fed once in two hours and require very careful attention. By the end of this period they will have grown sufficiently to be fed with slightly more mature leaves cut to a larger size. In about thirty days from the date of hatching the Mysore worm will be ready to spin its cocoon. No feeding is necessary at this stage. The ripe worms are mounted on 'Chandrikes' or spinning trays where each worm builds a cocoon around itself. Three days later, the cocoons are removed from the Chandrikes and are ready for sale. The hybrid worm forms a cocoon in about 25 days after hatching.

During the larval stage the worm casts off its skin, four times, growing bigger and bigger after each moult. As worms grow bigger, they require larger space and over-crowding has to be avoided. Bamboo trays are used for rearing the worms and the trays are kept one above the other on stands. It is very necessary that the rearing room should have sufficient light and ventilation. The worms should be protected against the attacks of ants, lizards, rats etc. During the rearing, worms develop so rapidly that young worms which occupy one tray will occupy 20 trays when they grow to maturity. After the fourth moult the worms eat for ten days and during this period they consume five times the quantity of leaf consumed during the preceeding 20 days. Entire leaves may be fed to the worms after the fourth moult. For details reference is invited to the Hand Book of Sericulture by Messrs. N. Rama Rao and M. Yonemura.

Mulberry cultivation.

Three varieties of mulberry are grown in Mysore; *viz.*, Boodi Kaddi, Yennarangina Kaddi and Sultani Kaddi. The last named variety which yields very small leaves and which requires heavy manuring has practically disappeared. The other two varieties are grown all over the silk area. Several new varieties have been introduced by the Sericultural Department with promising results and the best of them will ultimately be distributed for wide propagation.

Mulberry is a deep-rooted plant and yields leaf for over 15 years when once it is planted. It is generally propogated by means of cuttings and is grown in the form of bushes. The initial expenditure for planting a new mulberry garden is form Rs 75 to Rs. 100 per acre. Mulberry is grown both on dry land and on irrigated land. In the case of dry cultivation, the plant depends upon rainfall for water supply. Irrigated gardens get their water supply either from tanks, shallow wells along river banks or deep wells. The plants are pruned once a year. The cultural operations comprise digging, manuring, weeding, etc., and have to be attended to at fixed intervals. Generally gardens are given a digging after harvesting a crops of leaves. Manure is applied either once or twice a year. Farm yard manure, silk-worm litter and artificial manures such as ammonium sulphate and groundnut oil cakes are used.

The first crop of leaves after pruning is plentiful and the leaves are of good quality and size. These leaves would be ready for harvesting in about two or two and half months after pruning. As the worms take one month from start to finish the leaves would be completely harvested in three or three and half months after pruning. The next crop of leaves will be ready for harvest in about a month. Generally four to five crops of leaves are harvested from the rainfed gardens and six to seven crops from irrigated gardens. The size and yield of leaves would diminish after each harvest. The irrigated gardens yield leaf during summer months also. These gardens have to be protected against the depredations of cattle. The rainfed gradens do not yield any leaves during summer.

The system of planting mulberry gardens and of harvesting leaves varies with each locality. In Kolar and parts of Bangalore District, the mulberry cuttings are planted close together in lines one foot apart to prevent wastage of water and the plants are cut down to the root at each harvest. In other parts, the mulberry is planted in pits nine inches apart and the rows are about two feet apart. Only the leaves are plucked off the twigs at each harvest and the plants are pruned to the ground once a year.

Crops.

Roughly one acre of rainfed mulberry garden yields about 6,000 lbs. of leaves in a year and the cost of cultivation would amount to Rs. 84 per year. An acre of irrigated garden yields 10 to 15 thousand pounds of leaves per year, the yield depending upon the quantity of manure applied and the cultural operations carried on. The cost of cultivations in this case varies from Rs. 130 to Rs. 200 per annum.

Four to five broods are reared in a year from rainfed gardens and six to seven broods from irrigated gardens.

Generally about 140 Mysore Layings weigh one ounce. These produce about 27,500 cocoons or 50 lbs. of cocoons.

About 97 per cent of the cocoons produced in the State are used for reeling and three per cent for seed purposes. The seed cocoons required by the Kollegal Taluk of the Madras Presidency are supplied from the Mysore Area.

Cost of production of cocoons.

The average cost of producing cocoons per unit of 25 lbs. (Local Maund) is shown below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) Cost of seed—70 layings	0	8	6
(*b*) Cost of food for worms—400 lbs. leaves at 2·7 pies per lb.	5	8	0
(*c*) Cost of appliances as trays, stands, chandrikes etc ..	0	5	4
(*d*) Cost of extra labour for plucking the leaves after the fourth moult.	1	4	0
(*e*) Miscellaneous	0	3	0
	7	12	10
	or 7	13	0

Cost per lb. of cocoons 125/25 — 5 annas.

N.B.—Generally the members of the family attend to the plucking of leaves, till the worms pass the fourth moult, as the quantity of leaves required up to that stage is very small. The feeding of the worms in all the ages is attended to by the members of the family in addition to their household duties.

A portion of the dwelling house is utilised for rearing the worms. The capital investment in the business is very little. The rearer has to find ready money only for the purchase of seed.

The details of cost of production as furnished above do not include provision towards rent. The excess, if any, in the price realised over the cost of production of cocoons constitutes the remuneration for the labours of the family.

Reeling.

The cocoons are at present sold at an average price of five annas per lb. The cocoons are not reeled by the rearer himself but are generally sold to professional reelers who reel the silk and sell the same in silk centres.

In Mysore the following kinds of reeling machines are used for producing raw silk:—

1. Indigenous Country Charka.
2. Mysore Domestic Basin.
3. French and Italian Filature Basin.

The Charka and the Domestic Basin are worked entirely by hand. In the filatures the reels are run by power, but the actual reeling work in all the machines is done by hand.

There are in Mysore about 4,000 country charkas, 130 Mysore Domestic Basins and about 70 Filature Basins. The Filature Basins and the Mysore Domestic Basins are capable of producing about 71,000 lbs. of high grade silk per annum. The rest of the silk is produced in country charkas. The cost of production of one lb. of silk with the three appliances specified above is as follows:—

Country Charka—about Rs. 6 per lb. exclusive of depreciation, interest on capital and owner's remuneration.

Mysore Domestic Basin—Rs. 7-14-0 per lb. do do

Do do

Government Silk Filature—Rs. 8-12-0 per lb. includes overhead charges.

The details of the cost are given in Annexnre I.

The following statement shows the area under mulberry, the estimated total output of raw silk and silk waste together with their values during the past six years. Total production of raw silk and silk waste.

Year	Total area under Mulberry (acres)	Production of raw silk		Production of silk waste	
		Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value
			Rs.		Rs.
1926-27 ...	53,483	11,60,000	1,10,20,000	5,80,000	5,80,000
1927-28 ...	50,194	10,00,000	90,00,000	5,00,000	2,50,000
1928-29 ...	46,312	9,20,000	73,60,000	4,60,000	2,30,000
1929-30 ...	43,624	8,80,000	69,30,000	4,40,000	2,20,000
1930-31 ...	42,881	8,60,000	51,60,000	4,30,000	1,07,500
1931-32 ...	36,511	7,40,000	41,62,500	3,70,000	92,500

The following statement shows the total quantities and values of raw silk and silk-waste exported from the State during the last six years. Exports.

Year	Export of raw silk		Export of silk waste	
	Quantity In lbs.	Value In lakhs	Quantity In lbs.	Value In lakhs
		Rs.		Rs.
1926—27	746,692	66·87	613·278	6·10
1927—28	670,760	58·01	480·848	2·25
1928—29	619,650	52·30	493·394	2·50
1929—30	552,844	42·68	462·890	2 27
1930—31	383,440	23·13	234·720	0·59
1931—32	367,440	22·20	266·560	0·67

A portion varying from 36 to 40 percent of the raw silk produced in the State is used up locally. The balance of the raw silk is sold outside the State, but still in India, and all the silk waste is exported abroad.

Market.

The principal centres of trade in raw silk are Bangalore, Channapatna, Siddlaghatta and Chikballapur. The bulk of the trade passes through Bangalore City, where there are a number of silk 'Koties' which specialise in trade in raw silk. The owner of the 'Koti' gets raw silk from the reelers in the interior. The reeler deposits the raw silk manufactured or collected by him with the owner of the 'Koti' and obtains an advance from him amounting from 50 to 75 percent of the total value of raw silk so deposited. On this advance, interest is charged at rates varying from 10 to 12 per cent. A commission of one anna per seer of 26½ tolas is charged by the 'Koti' owner to the seller, *i.e.*, the reeler. Sometimes large customers from consuming centres also employ brokers to assist them in getting silk from the silk 'Koties.' For the services rendered by the brokers, a commission of two to four annas per seer called 'Gootum' is charged. The brokers also arrange, if required, for the purchase of silk on credit from the 'Koties.' There are five such brokers in Bangalore, and their services are availed of largely by customers from Gadag, Hubli, Dharwar, Bhagalkote, Shapur, Belguam, Guladagudda, Bettigere, Kanchi and Salem.

The 'Koti' owner sends quotations to customers in different centres of trade outside the State. As soon as an order is received a consignment is made and forwarded to the purchaser. The silk is sent out in bales of 70 lbs. or 105 to 108 seers of 26½ tolas each. The purchaser has to give a commission of one anna per seer. When credit is allowed, he is charged interest at the rate of 10 to 12 per cent from the date of consignment. Generally, the 'Koti' owners realise their dues as early as practicable. Money is received by means of insured letters. So soon as the amount is received, it is credited to the account of the reeler and the advance made to him is adjusted out of it.

Most of the silk waste produced in Mysore is exported through Madras or Bombay. The exporting houses have their agents all over the State, and these men generally go about the villages where charkas are working, collect all the silk waste and send it by rail. The agents are sometimes placed in funds by the exporting houses for making advances to the reelers. There are, in addition, a few dealers who collect the waste on their own account and sell it to the exporting houses. Money is realised against the despatch of the rail receipts.

Extent to which the industry is affected by the increase in imports.

The decline in the exports of raw silk from the State and the shrinkage in the area cultivated under mulberry (*vide* tables given above) indicate the extent to which Mysore sericulture has been affected by the competition of raw silk imported from foreign countries It is ascertained that the Mysore silk has lost its market in several of the most important centres of weaving in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Hyderabad and the United Provinces. Mysore silk of fine deniers was till recently much in demand in India at Banares, Surat, Belgaum, Gadag, Bagalkote, Hyderabad, Kumbakonam and Conjeevaram, among other places. It has been the experience of Mysore merchants that the imports of foreign raw silk at steadily declining prices have not only captured their Indian market but have also encroached upon their domestic market. In Bangalore City alone, out of a total daily consumption of about 135 lbs. of silk, about 100 lbs. now consist of imported foreign silk. The natural result of the influx of phenomenally cheap foreign silk has been an unprecedented fall in the price of Indian raw silk. At present, the price of raw silk (Charka) is about Rs. 6 as against Rs. 14 per lb. in 1922. It is considerably below the price obtaining in the pre-war year which was Rs. 7-8-0 per lb. That the fall in the price of silk is not due to the general depression, but solely to the disastrous competition of foreign silk will be borne out from the statement enclosed herewith as Annexure II, showing the index numbers of the wholesale prices of commodities in Bangalore and the index numbers of the price of raw silk. The general level of prices of all commodities is seven points above the level of the pre-war year in last September, while the price of raw silk is 36 points below. The rate of fall in the price of raw silk has been more rapid since July 1930. There was some recovery in the price during the latter part of the year 1931 but this was only temporary lasting for only four months. Since January 1932 the price of raw silk has been suffering a steady fall.

The present price of silk is well below the cost of production carried on under normal conditions. If the present prices continue, the industry is doomed, and even now, it is rapidly going out except in places where there are special facilities for production. Since 1926-27 about 17,000 acres (or 32·2 per cent) have gone out of mulberry, each acre going out representing a capital loss of about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The decline would have been more rapid but for the deep roots which this long established industry has taken in a poor and conservative population, and the inability of the workers to find an alternative source of employment. These retarding causes only serve to prolong the agony of disappearance and make it more pitiable. The only remedy is relief from the strangling pressure of foreign competition.

The economic importance of the industry.

The industry is of great economic importance to the State. In some form or other it provides employment under normal conditions to about two lakhs of families. The well-being of nearly a sixth of the total population of the state depends on this industry. In the rural economy, sericulture plays a very important part. The cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk worms afford a subsidiary occupation, which enables the family of the agriculturist to turn its waste time to account, and earn a return which in many cases makes all the difference between a half starved life, without any hope of improvement, and a self respecting competence. The capital invested in the business is small and the spare time of the raiyat is usefully employed. Persons who cannot otherwise participate in production on account of health, age or social customs can pursue the industry to considerable advantage. It is a matter of primary importance that in a rural country there should be as many occupations of a varied character as possible. Silk worm rearing and silk realing come in handy as a suitable occupation especially as nature has provided the people with advantages in climate and economic environment. A prosperous sericulture has a vital bearing on the stability and progress of the silk hand weaving industry. The trade in silk and silk fabrics has created an organisation which has vested interests, and has great potentialities of

Letter No.558 dated the 5th December 1932, from the Secretary, Tariff Board, Old Custom House, Bombay, to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

I am directed to invite your attention to the Government of India, Commerce Department's Resolution No.607-T (1) dated the 3rd December 1932, in which the Tariff Board has been directed to enquire into the grave menace caused to the indigenous sericultural industry by the increasing imports of raw silk.

2. The Trade Returns show that from March 1932, onwards raw silk has been imported in quantities greatly in excess of those of previous months. The imports in the first 7 months of 1932-33 are greater than those for the whole years 1928-29, 1930-31 and 1931-32. At the same time the average value of the imports in 1932-33 is 37 per cent. lower than that of the imports in 1927-28. The figures for the last five years are as follows :-

Imports of raw silk.

Years.	Quantity Million lbs.	Value Rs. Lakhs.	Average value Rs. per lb.
1927-28	2.36	145.32	6.17
1928-29	2.13	123.57	5.80
1929-30	2.18	123.13	5.66
1930-31	1.94	88.17	4.55
1931-32	1.56	62.27	3.96
1932-33 (7 months)	2.14	81.95	3.82

3. I am to request in the first place that if the Sericultural Industry is carried on in the State of Mysore, you will be good enough to obtain for the Board such information about it as is in the possession of the Darbar with particular reference to the following points :-

(1) The number of people engaged in the industry and their average earnings;
(2) the manner in which the industry is organised with reference to management, finance and marketing;
(3) the kind of silkworms reared and whether from local or imported seeds;
(4) the precise nature of the operations involved in the case of each kind of silkworm reared and, in the case of those which live on mulberry leaves, the method by which the mulberry is cultivated;
(5) the number of broods produced in a year and the average number of cocoons produced per ounce of seed;
(6) the porportion of cocoons reeled as compared with those kept for producing moths;
(7) the average cost of producing cocoons :-
    (a) Cost of seed.
    b) Cost of food for worms (including for domesticated worms the cost of mulberry cultivation).

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

IMMEDIATE.

No. D 9645

Dated, Bangalore, 12th December 1932.

From

The *Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore*
Development Department.

To

The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,

Bangalore.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No.D.2583 Seri.13-32-11 dated 9th December 1932, requesting you to take necessary action in arranging for representations being submitted to the Indian Tariff Board regarding protection to Silk Industry, I am directed to forward herewith copy of letter No.558 dated 5-12-1932 from the Secretary, Tariff Board, Old Custom House, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore with the request that the information asked for by the Secretary, Tariff Board, may kindly be furnished to this office not later than 31st December 1932 (with 8 spare copies) for transmission to the Tariff Board. In case it is not found possible to give all the particulars by that date, it would be convenient if such information as is given, further particulars being given in a subsequent communication.

(as then available)

The favour of immediate action is requested.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

K.M.R.2.
12-12.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

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Section Seri

File No. 13-32

Serial No. 14

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. A 8645

To

The Director of I.C.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter no. D.2583 Seri. 13-32-II dated 9.12.32 requesting you to take necessary action in arranging for representations being submitted to the Indian Tariff Board regarding protection to Silk Industry, I am directed to forward herewith copy of letter no. 5585 of 5.12.32 from the Secy. Tariff Board, old Custom House, Bombay to the Secy. to the Resident in Mysore,

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Date of issue 12.12.32

Signed by [illegible]

List of enclosures .....

Copied by [illegible] 12.12.32

Examined by .....

with the request that the information asked for by the Secy, Tariff Board, may kindly be furnished to this office not later than 31st Dec: 1932 (with 8 spare copies) for transmission to the Tariff Board. In case it is found not possible to give all the particulars by that date, it would be convenient if such information as is then available is given, further particulars being given in a subsequent communication.

The favour of immediate action is requested.

Yours sincerely

JMS
12.12.32

Secy.

Telegraphic Address.—"INDUSCOM."

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

In reply please refer to
No. A4-8/32-33
Encl,

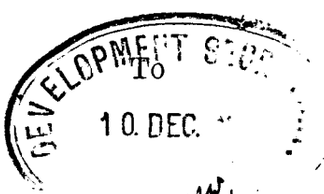
Seri 13-32-12

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore, 9th December *193* 2.

FROM

N. RAMA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore, (India.)



To

S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. D.2583/Seri.13-32-11 dated the 9th December 1932. I have arranged for a meeting of Sericultural officers of the Department tomorrow morning in my office and I am meeting the President of the Silk Association on Sunday. I have also arranged for a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce with the members of Executive Committee on the 13th. Mr. Silva, and the President of the Silk Association have also been invited to be present at the meeting. The leading silk merchants of Bangalore and sericulturists ~~have been requested~~ will also be invited to attend the meeting. I am also arranging to meet the principal silk producers and merchants of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Districts and get first hand figures and their co-operation. I shall address you further in the matter after I have met all the above.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

N. Rama Rao

DIRECTOR.

RAS/KS)

(a) Cost of seed.

(b) Cost of food for worms (including for domesticated worms the cost of mulberry cultivation).

(c) Cost of appliances.

(d) Cost of labour.

(e) Other expenses.

(8) the average price obtained for cocoons sold, or, if the silk is reeled at home, the average yield of silk obtained and its value;

(9) the cost of reeling silk by hand or by machine, and the extent to which machinery is used for this purpose;

(10) the total annual production of raw silk and the corresponding quantity of waste produced and its average value;

(11) the quantity of silk and waste used locally and the quantity sold for use in other parts of the country or for export; and the manner in which it is marketed.

4. I am further to request that if the Sericultural industry is carried on in the State, you will obtain and forward to the Tariff Board the Durbar's views on the following two questions:-

(a) to what extent the industry has been affected by the increased imports of raw silk, either by way of loss of orders or by the depression of the price obtainable to an uneconomic level:

(b) whether the industry is of such economic importance to the State that it should be protected either by raising the duty on imported raw silk or by other measures.

5. The terms of reference require the Board to consider the effect of its proposals upon the handloom weaver. To enable the Board to form an opinion upon this matter, I am to request you to obtain information regarding the extent to which handloom weavers in the State use local or imported silk, and how far they can afford to pay the higher price which may be expected to result in case the duty is increased.

6. I am to request that if possible a reply (with six spare copies) to this letter may reach the Board's office by the middle of January. In case it may not be possible for the Darbar to collect all the particulars required by that date, it would be convenient if they would send such information as is then available, and send further particulars in a subsequent communication.

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"C O P Y"

MVS

SUPERINTENDENT, RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Letter No.558, dated the 5th December, 1932, from the Secretary, Tariff Board, Old Custom House, Bombay, to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

I am directed to invite your attention to the Government of India, Commerce Department's Resolution No.607-T(1), dated the 3rd December, 1932, in which the Tariff Board has been directed to enquire into the grave menace caused to the indigenous sericultural industry by the increasing imports of raw silk.

2. The Trade Returns show that from March 1932 onwards raw silk has been imported in quantities greatly in excess of those of previous months. The imports in the first 7 months of 1932-are greater than those for the whole years 1928-29, 1930-31 and 1931-32. At the same time the average value of the imports in 1932.33 is 37 per cent. lower than that of the imports in 1927-28 The figures for the last five years are as follows:-

Imports of raw silk.

Year.	Quantity Million lbs.	Value Rs. lakhs.	Average value Rs. per lb.
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1928-29	2.13	123.57	5.80
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1930-31	1.94	88.17	4.55
1931-32	1.56	62.27	3.98
1932-33 (7 months)	2.14	81.95	3.82

3. I am to request in the first place that if the Sericultural Industry is carried on in the State of Mysore, you will be good enough to obtain for the Board such information about it as is in the possession of the Darbar with particular reference to the following points:-

(1) The number of people engaged in the industry and their average earnings;
(2) the manner in which the industry is organised with reference to management, finance and marketing;
(3) the kind of silkworms reared and whether from loca or imported seeds;
(4) the precise nature of the operations involved in the case of each kind of silkworm reared and, in the case of those which live on mulberry leaves, the method by which the mulberry is cultivated;
(5) the number of broods produced in a year and the averag number of cocoons produced per ounce of seed;
(6) the proportion of cocoons reeled as compared with thos kept for producing moths;
(7) the average cost of producing cocoons.

(a)

2275/ Pol. 783

Office of the Hon'ble the Resident
in Mysore,

No. 8313 Enc. 1
580-1931.

Dated Bangalore, the 9th Decr., 1932.

DEVELOPMENT STUDY 10 DEC.
GEN. & REV. SEC.
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

A copy of the marginally noted letter is forwarded, with compliments, to the General Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, with the request that, if there is no objection, the information asked for may kindly be furnished ** to this Residency not later than the 7th January, 1933, for transmission to the Tariff Board. In case it may not be possible for the Government of Mysore to collect all the particulars required by that date, it would be convenient if they would send such information as is then available and send further particulars in a subsequent communication.

** With 7 spare copies.

No.558, dated the 5th December, 1932, from the Secretary, Tariff Board, Old Custom House, Bombay.

Captain,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

MVS

To

The Director of Industries & Commerce,

Bangalore.

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to the communiqué dated the 5th instant published by the Indian Tariff Board, regarding the subject of granting protection to the indigenous sericultural industry and to request you to be so good as to get into touch with the Mysore Silk Association, the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Mr. D'Silva of the Bangalore Silk Filiature and others engaged in the different branches of the industry, e.g., the Sri Rama Silk Twisting Factory etc., and to arrange for reasoned representations being submitted by them to the Tariff Board asking for the maximum protection necessary for safegaurding the industry.

As the Government have already submitted a representation direct to the Government of India on this subject, it may not be necessary to submit a further memorandum to the Tariff Board. It is understood that the Tariff Board will be here some time next week and it is necessary that a very convincing case should be made out for the grant of protection against dumping of Chinese and Japanese silks. I am to request you to be so good as to report to Government the action taken by you in the matter at a very early date.

I have etc.,

I wonder who Complimentary for favour of a one.

13-9-32

Simla, S.W. 9th September 1932

My dear Sir Mirza Ismail,

I have received your demi-official letter No.H.94 dated the 3rd September, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by the Mysore Government to the Resident in Mysore on the subject of protection to the sericulture industry in Mysore.

It is true that the Government of India have had the matter under consideration for some time and that they have not yet reached any final decision on the question whether the grant of protection to the sericulture industry should be referred to the Tariff Board for enquiry. The reasons why a decision has not been reached before this are that, in the first place, the Government of India understood that the Government of Kashmir and the Government of Bengal were going to make representations to them on the same subject. These representations were awaited, and it was not till some time later that it appeared that neither Kashmir nor Bengal were going to ask for protection. In the second place, the duties on raw silk have twice been increased since the first representation was made by the Government of Mysore in February 1929. As against a duty of 15% ad valorem on raw silk and one of 30% ad valorem on silk piecegoods, the duties now stand at 25% ad valorem on raw silk and 50% ad valorem on silk piecegoods.

N. Sea Strange

The

The Government of India have been keeping a careful watch on importations and local prices and these have shown considerable fluctuations. It is not possible for me to say what the final decision will be, but I can assure you that the matter is receiving attention.

I hope ~~Hoping~~ to meet you shortly in Simla.

With my best regards,

Yours sincerely,

C P Ramaswami Aiyar

Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M.Ismail,
Kt. C.I.E.,O.B.E.,
Dewan of Mysore
Bangalore.

No. 94. dated 3rd Sept 1932.

Dear Sir Ramaswamy Aiyar,

I enclose herewith for your kind perusal a copy of a letter, dated 1st September 1932, which we have addressed to the Hon'ble ~~British~~ the Resident in Mysore, requesting him to move the Government of India in the matter of affording protection to our ~~S~~sericulture ~~I~~industry against the disastrous effects of the large-scale dumping of Japanese silk and silk goods ~~in~~ into this country. ~~You are aware that~~ The question of granting protection to the Indian Silk Industry was raised by ~~us~~ Mysore so long ago as February 1929, but the Government of India have not so far ~~reached~~ given any decision ~~on~~ in the subject matter. The position has now become ~~very~~ extremely acute and you will, doubtless, agree that the situation can be saved only by the Government of India ~~by~~ affording the industry some ~~such~~ substantial relief on the lines indicated in the enclosed letter.

I shall be grateful if you will ~~use your good offices with the Government of India to~~ very kindly see that very early action is taken on our representation. I need not say how thankful we would appreciate any help you could render us in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

1.9.32

(Dewan of Mysore).

2.9.32.

Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.I.E.,

SIMLA.

STATEMENT 'A'.

Cost of production per Lb. of silk of average grade.

(a) Cost of13 lbs. of cocoons at 5 annas per lb.	Rs. 4- 1-0
(b) Fuel, water and contingencies	Rs. 1- 0-0
(c) Labour for reeling	Rs. 0-14-0
(d) Marketting commission on silk	Rs. 0- 2-0
(e) Cocoon brokerage	Rs. 0- 2-0
(f) Transport of cocoons	Rs. 0- 1-0
	Rs. 6- 4-0

STATEMENT 'B'

Cost of production per lb. of Filature Silk 28/30 Size.

(1) Cost of 20 lbs of cocoons at 5 annas per lb and charges for transport and conditioning.	Rs.6- 6-0
(2) Fuel, water and contingencies	Rs.1- 0-0
(3) Labour for reeling, cleaning and packing	Rs.1- 0-0
(4) Supervision and other establishment charges, trade charges, etc.	Rs.0- 6-0
	Rs.8-12-0

For Secretary to Government
Development Department.

K'G.

and indigenous industry like this, which is an all-India asset, and has a certainty of prosperity if safeguarded against the immediate pressing danger, must be held entitled to all the assistance required to enable it to survive a temporary crisis. The case also satisfies the conditions laid down by the Indian Fiscal Commission.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja believe that a duty of 100 per cent on the correct invoice value of the silk imported into India would be a reasonable protection in the present circumstances. They are inclined to emphasise the importance of correct valuation, as representations have been received by them that the method of fixing Tariff values results in a material understating of the real value of silk imports. Without expressing any opinion on this matter, they wish to stress the necessity of securing accurate valuation of imports if the protection extended is to be really operative.

In this connection, it is necessary to consider the effect on the silk weaving industry of India, of the protective duty recommended on raw silk. Since it is essential that the Weaving Industry should not be placed at a disadvantage as against imported silk goods, the levy of protective duty on raw silk carries as a corollary the imposition of a correlative duty on silk fabrics, the bulk of which it may be said, comes from the very countries which dump raw silk into India, China and Japan. To allow silk goods to come in, while keeping out raw silk would be futile as protection, and would only serve to kill silk weaving as well. With a 100 percent ad-valorem duty on raw silk there is need for a 125 percent ad-valorem duty on silk fabrics. As has already been stated, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja envisage a time, not very distant, when Indian Sericulture will be able to provide at reasonable prices all the raw silk required by the Indian Weaving Industry. While it is certain, on the one hand, that the expansion of Sericulture and the fruition of the many-sided efforts of the Sericultural Department in India will result in a substantial reduction of cost, it is equally certain, on the other, that

that the extinction or even serious decline of Indian Sericulture would result in placing the Indian Silk Weaving industry entirely at the mercy of foreign producers of silk. This may even mean the extinction of the Weaving Industry itself. It is this consideration that makes Sericulture an All-India Asset, and its preservation an Imperial concern.

To summarise -

1. Sericulture is essential to India as a whole and of vital importance to Mysore and to other silk producing parts of India.

2. The industry is in imminent danger of extinction by the overwhelming, but temporary, competition of foreign raw silk which owing to a combination of circumstances, is being dumped at unprecedentedly low prices.

3. Immediate and effective protection is necessary and it is proposed that a protective duty of 100 percent advalorem on raw silk and 125 percent advalorem on silk goods be imposed for a period of ten years.

In conclusion, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja request that this communication may kindly be forwarded to the Government of India for sympathetic consideration with the support of the Hon'ble the Resident. When the question is referred to the Tariff Board they are prepared to support their case with all the evidence that may be necessary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. Srinivasa Iyengar.

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Kg.

Aga/3.

short of a calamity to this part of India. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have naturally been devoting great attention to the improvement and expansion of sericulture and have successfully tided it over a number of internal crisis which have from time to time imperilled its existence. The present situation, which threatens not only the prosperity but the very existence of an important industry which has been the object of their special solicitude, is a matter to them of the gravest concern, and they approach the Government of India in the full confidence that their interests which are identical with the interests of the other silk producing parts of India, and of India as a whole, will be sympathetically considered and adequate safeguarded.

The extraordinary manner in which the imports have gone up with the present dumping policy of the exporting countries will be evident from the figures relating to the first quarters of the current and the previous three years taken from the 'Accounts of the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of British India':-

1929-30	Quarter	April	to June	lbs.	454,543
1930-31	"	"	"	"	483,046
1931-32	"	"	"	"	327,611
1932-33	"	"	"	"	652,104

It will be seen from the Indian Customs Tariff (Seventh Issue - Notification No.73-7(93) dated 12-12-1931) that the bulk of Chinese Silk is priced at Rs.2-10-0 per lb. As a matter of fact, Chinese silk of good winding quality is being sold in the Bangalore market at Rs.5/- per lb.. The cost of production of Charka Silk of average quality, which forms the bulk of the Mysore production, comes to about Rs.6-4-0 per lb. (For details please see Statement 'A'), while that of the Filature Silk of a quality similar to that of the imported article is Rs.8-12-0 per lb. (Please see Statement 'B'). Foreign silk has not merely ousted Mysore Silk from its usual markets in British India; it is steadily pushing it out of even the domestic market. The progress of this domestic

displacement may be gauged from the following figures showing the imports of foreign silk into Mysore,-during the first quarter of each year:-

1929	(January	to	March)	lbs. 3,120
1930	"		"	" 5,600
1931	"		"	" 11,920
1932	"		"	" 17,520

A careful investigation of the present position in the local market has disclosed that stocks of local silk are accumulating, and that merchants are helpless to effect disposals owing to the competition of foreign silk offered at hopelessly low prices. The inevitable result of this will be that, first, the reeling industry, and then, the other branches of Sericulture will be crushed out of existence, and that in the next season few sericulturists will be found courageous enough to cultivate mulberry or rear silk-worms.

The Mysore Government believe that the extraordinarily low prices at which foreign silk has been dumped into India are not due to a reduction of cost in the producing countries but are the result of economic distress and, possibly, also of a desire to kill Indian Sericulture and obtain the monopoly of the Indian Market. The situation is perhaps not permanent, and therefore the remedy suggested may not be required for a prolonged period. The deadly character of the present competition arises from the fact that it might be continued long enough to kill our sericulture, which, being an industry practised by a large number of poor and ignorant people, is peculiarly susceptible to adverse circumstances.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja therefore feel that while adequate protection is immediately necessary, its continuance for an indefinite period at the pitch now suggested would not be required, and that after the present crisis is over, the import duties on silk could, in all probability, be safely reduced. They would not have moved in the matter at all if they had thought that an extraordinary measure of protection would be a permanent condition of the existence of sericulture; but they are convinced that a long established

STATEMENT - 'A'.

Cost of production per lb. of silk of average grade.

(a) Cost of 13 lbs. of cocoons at 5 annas per lb	Rs	4	1	0
(b) Fuel, water and contingencies	Rs	1	0	0
(c) Labour for reeling	Rs	0	14	0
(d) Marketting commission on silk	Rs	0	2	0
(e) Cocoon Brokerage	Rs	0	2	0
(f) Transport of cocoons	Rs	0	1	0
	Rs	6	4	0

****

STATEMENT - 'B'

Cost of production per lb. of Filature Silk 28/30 Size.

(1) Cost of 20 lbs. of cocoons at 5 annas per lb and charges for transport and conditioning	Rs	6	6	0
(2) Fuel, water and contingencies	Rs	1	0	0
(3) Labour for reeling, cleaning and packing	Rs	1	0	0
(4) Supervision and other establishment charges, trade charges etc.,	Rs	0	6	0
	Rs	8	12	0

****

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dated, Bangalore, 1st September 193

No. Pol: 242 Seri-13-32-3

From

D. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Development Department.

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,

Bangalore.

Sir, I am directed to request that the Government of India may kindly be approached in a matter of vital importance to the Silk Industry of India as a whole, and of Mysore in particular. It is also a matter of extreme urgency in view of the extraordinarily low prices at which silk and silk goods are dumped and which render competition unfair and impossible. This has created a situation which is bound to kill indigenous sericulture in a very short time and to react most injuriously on the Indian Silk Weaving Industry, if prompt and effective measures are not adopted..

You are no doubt aware that Mysore produces about a half of the total output of silk in India. It has great natural advantages for this industry and there are factors which ensure that, other things remaining the same, Mysore Sericulture in the ordinary course, would expand to at least four times its present magnitude. The total annual production of silk in the State, is, at present, a little over a million pounds and it is quite within the limits of probability that given reasonable protection the sericulture of the State and of other parts of India could not only meet easily the whole of the Indian demand for silk but also make the Empire as a whole largely self-sufficient in this regard.

On the human side, Sericulture is of vital importance to the State since it gives occupation to nearly a sixth of the entire population. A set-back to the silk industry would bring untold misery to ~~thousands~~ thousands of homes and be nothing

Industry itself. It is this consideration that makes Sericulture an All-India asset, and its preservation, an Imperial concern.

To summarise -

1. Sericulture is essential to India as a whole and of vital importance to Mysore and to other silk producing parts of India.

2. The industry is in imminent danger of extinction by the overwhelming, but temporary, competition of foreign raw silk which owing to a combination of circumstances is being dumped at unprecedented prices.

3. Immediate and effective protection is necessary and it is proposed that a protective duty of 100 percent advalorem on raw silk and 125 percent advalorem on silk goods be imposed for a period of ten years.

In conclusion, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja ~~of Mysore,~~ request that this communication may kindly be forwarded to the Government of India for sympathetic consideration with the support of the Honourable the Resident. When the question is referred to the Tariff Board they are prepared to support their case with all the evidence that may be necessary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

29/8/32

27/8

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effect disposals owing to the competition of foreign silk offered at hopelessly low prices. The inevitable result of this will be that, first, the reeling industry, and then, the other branches of Sericulture, will be crushed out of existence, and that in the next season, few sericulturists will be found courageous enough to cultivat mulberry or rear silk-worms.

The Mysore Govt believe ~~We are advised~~ that the extra-ordinarily low prices at which foreign silk has been dumped into India are not due to a reduction of cost in the producing countries but are the result of economic distress and possibly also of a desire to kill Indian Sericulture and obtain the monopoly of the Indian Market. The situation is perhaps not permanent, and therefore the remedy suggested may not be required for a prolonged period. The deadly character of the present competition arises from the fact that it might be continued long enough to kill our seri-culture, which, being an industry practised by a large number of poor and ignorant people, is peculiarly susceptible to adverse circumstances.

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In this connection, it is necessary

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The extraordinary manner in which the imports have gone up with the present dumping policy of the exporting countries will be evident from the figures relating to the first quarters of the current and the previous three ~~statistical~~ years taken ~~there~~ from the "Accounts -

'Accounts of the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of British India':-

			(quarter April to June)
1929-30	...	Lbs.	454,543
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1932	...	"	17,520

A careful investigation of the present position in the local markets has disclosed that stocks of local silk are accumulating, and that merchants are helpless to effect

2 Copies

Pol. 242 before
Seri. 13-32-3.
1/9/32

To The Secy to

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I am directed to request that the Government of India may kindly be approached in a matter of vital importance to the silk Industry of India as a whole, and of Mysore in particular. It is also a matter of extreme urgency in view of the extraordinarily low prices at which silk and silk goods are dumped and which render competition unfair and impossible. This has created a situation which is bound to kill indigenous sericulture in a very short time and to react most injuriously on the Indian Silk Weaving Industry, if prompt and effective measures are not adopted.

You are no doubt aware that Mysore produces about a half of the total output of silk in India. It has great natural advantages for this industry and there are factors which ensure that, other things remaining the same, Mysore Sericulture in the ordinary course would expand to at least four times its present magnitude. The total annual production of silk in the State is, at present, a little over a million pounds and it is quite within the limits of probability that given reasonable protection, the sericulture of the State and of other parts of India could not only meet easily the whole of the Indian demand for silk but also make the Empire as a

Tels.—"INDUSCOM"

Codes used—A.B.C., 5th Edn., Bentleys.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Department of Industries and Commerce.

Mr. N. RAMA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Director.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

D. O. No. A/. Silk- 32-33
one.

Bangalore, dated 27th August 193?
Camp Mysore

Dear Sir,

I beg to submit herewith for approval, draft of a letter (representation of the urgent necessity for protection for Indian Silk) to the Residency for being forwarded to the Government of India.

With great respect,

Yours sincerely,

N Rama Rao

Rajakaryaprasaktha Diwan Bahadur
M. N. Krishna Rao, Esq., B.A.,
First Member of Council, Bangalore.

Please let me know what the import duty on Silk in India is. I believe it is 30%.

MK
18/9

Sub. It is 15% ad. Valorem.

Ent
21/9

The import duty on raw Silk is 15% advalorem While the rate on imported Silk fabrics is 30% advalorem

Please see page 3 of the printed letter addressed to the Residency on 5-2-1929 a Copy of which is placed below

KP
21-9-31.

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. Seri of 193 . [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

Letter no. 51 dated 18th Sept. 1933 from the Dir. I.C. stating that the position of Silk industry is getting worse day by day and requesting that the Govt. of India may be moved to pass immediate orders regarding protection to Silk industry, without waiting for the Conference with the Japanese delegation.

Sir Joseph Bhore has ~~wired~~ telegraphed that the question about Indo Japanese Trade discussion is being considered. The President of the Silk Association wants the Govt. of India to be moved to pass immediate orders without waiting for the result of the Conference with the Japanese delegation and to inform the deputation of an officer for the purpose, if necessary.

Sub for orders, with papers.

The Deputation of the Dir. I.C. to Simla has since been cancelled. D. 1504-S Sec. 6-33 — 9229-33

kb. 22.9.33

MP

The Deputy of Dir. is proceeding to Simla and taking Mr Shamsuddin Khan and Mr Mehta the heads of Silk associations

Mr 2926

Deputy

First Member.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL 25 SEPT. 1933 2675

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

22-9-33 MP 22/9

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

9/10/33 6/10/33 6.10.33

File No. Seri 13 | of 1932 | General and Revenue Secretariat

Letter no. 223 & 294/33 from the President Silk Association forwarding copy of the Resolution passed at the ensuing Seri. Conference on 20/4/33 and requesting that the Govt. of India may be moved to take immediate measures for the protection of the Silk industry.

The case for Mysore regarding Protection to Silk Industry is fully and clearly set forth in our Letter no. Pol. 242 Seri. 13-32-3 dated 1st Sept. 1933. At the instance of the Tariff Board and the Govt. of India, certain additional information in support of our claim has also been furnished. The Dewan had recently gone to Simla in this connection. X

The President, Silk Association, wants the Govt. of India to be moved again in view of the growing critical position of the Industry. Sent for orders. 1/12/33

KP 2.12.33

The Dy of I&C, maybe U.O. to Consulted for offering his remarks.

Dew Sec'y

WT 1/12/33

We have to await the orders of the G. of India.

First Member.

WT 2.12.33

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL 7 DEC 1933 No. 4337

We are file no Seri. 20-34 & 1/7 for final action.

7/12

WT 7.12.33

WT 2/12

24.6.25.9 12.33

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL

NOTE

Dated 1/9 *193*

I have put up a draft telegram to Sir Joseph Bhore for consideration, as desired

Dewan with compliments

JPR

Protection to Silk Industry

General and Revenue Secretariat | Serial File No. 13 of 1932. | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

Submitted for orders.

27.7.33. Approved the papers are recorded and kept for reference

KD
27.7.33

Mdr
28.7.33

B.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
1 JULY 1933
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

19 JAN 1933 No. 4624

Serial No.

17. Letter No D4-8/32-33 dt 16/17.1.33 from the Dir Ind & Com submitting for info 10 copies of the memorandum on the Silk Industry in the State presented to the Tariff Board and stating that he has sent 10 copies to the Secy of the Tariff Board direct.

18. Letter No Agg/580-31 dt 17.1.33 from the Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident. Forwards a copy of the questionnaire issued by the Tariff Bd in connection with the enquiry into the Sericultural Industry & requests that the replies with six spare copies may be sent to the Bd direct not later than 3.2.33.

Subs with a draft forwarding a copy of the Questionnaire to the Dir Ind & Com for furnishing his info & opn.

AV 19.1.33

First Number.

Cash. 19.1.33.

19.1.33

TYPING SECTION 20 JAN 1933

Issue AV 20.1.1933

20.1.33

To Dir Ind & Com No D 3448/32-33 dt 20.1.33 for info & opn

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 70—OBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

17

2705
2955

Sec

File No. 13 of 1932-33 General and Revenue Secretariat

Subj for orders after issue as marked

Ref Note 23.1.33

25.1.33

1/2/33

From the Dir-g doc 32

No D4-8/32-33-Dy 3/4-2.33

Dd two copies of this reply to

the Questionnaire issued by the Tariff Bd

Serial No.

Vide 81.33.

To Advt for perusal.
One Copy may be sent to the Residency at once and may be followed up by ten copies. The Druchi has furnished his Tariff Board ~~xxxx~~ 6 copies as desd by the Residency. The Druchi may be asked to have ten copies of his Reports printed for future reference.

Mem
7.2.33

Secy

5 yrs.
Asst.
7.2.33.

To Two Supt asstd

Mem
8/2/33

HQ
8/2

Secy

Mem
8.2.33

ISF

HOME DEPT

—Contn. Sheet.

716.
1424
2230
2275
2284

12

General and Revenue Secretariat — Sessional File No. 13 of 1932 — [App. F. III—2

Serial No.	
	39. Copy of the letter from the Secretary, Tariff Board requesting information under certain heads pertaining to Sericulture has been sent to the Dir. of Ag. for furnishing the required information before the 31st. Instant. It is submitted for perusal. In the meanwhile, the Dir. has been arranging to have interviews with Sericulture officers and institutions.
D.2254 (XII.12)	Dir. 13.XII.32
	For perusal. Dev 18/12/32
3930 14/12	Secretary. 14.12.32 Dew 14.12.32
	4.0 Secy. This must be treated as confdl & carefully watched
3870	15.12.32 14/12 Dew 15/12/32
	Dewan
	41 Secy 16/12/32
	16.12.32 Dew 16/12/32

DEWAN'S OFFICE
15. DEC. 1932

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

31.12.32

16.12.32

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

13

Ser. File No. 13 of 1932 | General and Revenue Secretariat

Letter no. D4-8-32 dt 7th January 1933
Submitting 8 copies of the Note on the
Silk Industry in Mysore for being
communicated to the Tariff Board.

L4 Sent with a draft to the Resy.
L4 The Tariff Board wants the views of Govt.
on the following two questions:

(i) to what extent the Sericulture industry has been affected by the increased imports of raw silk and

(ii) whether the industry is of such economic importance to the State that it should be protected either by raising the duty on imported silk or by other measures.

L4 The Director's reply to the above enquiries in his note may perhaps be accepted, and taken to be the views of Govt. also. This is forwarded.
Ltr. 10.1.33. AH

L5 The note furnished by the Director appears to be all right, except on one point viz the effect on the hand loom industry by increased duty on imported silk. The Tariff Board have asked for information specially regarding "the extent to which hand loom weavers in the State local or imported silk and how far they can afford to pay the higher prices which

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. Seri · 17 of 193 2 | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

Maybe expected to result in case the duty is increased".

46 This question is answered by the Director at pages 17 to 19 of his note. Whether the views expressed here may be endorsed is for consideration. The main question whether the hand loom weaver can afford to pay the higher price consequent on an increase in the rate of duty is, it would appear, left unanswered. On the other hand in addition to asking for increased duty on raw silk & silk goods a new request for protection against high class cotton fabrics likely to be substituted for silk fabrics is made.

47 For orders if the note as now prepared by the Director may be furnished to the Residency. The reply was due on the 7th but the Director's note was received last Evening and the reply to the Residency has to be dy.

M&R
10133

Secy Member)

48 I have gone thro the note which seems quite all right & may be adopted. As regards A above, there is sufft indication in the last page of the note that prot^n is not likely to affect

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

15- Protection to Silk Industry 2275

2615

File No. Seri - 013 - 32 of 193 . General and Revenue Secretariat

the hand loom weaver prejudicially

4/9 Four Copies of the note may therefore be sent to the Resident

Sgd
18/1/

4446
19/1/33

p.o Issue at once
Sgd
19/1/33

Letter no 801: 13:2 dated 10th Jany 1932 to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore forwarding 8 copies of a Note on the present position of Silk Industry in Mysore for transmission to the Indian Tariff Board.

p/1 The Tariff Board Secretary's letter dated 9th Dec: 1932 to the Resident and the Note sent therein in response to their request are sealed for perusal, after issue.

K.B. 16.1.1933. Sgd

May be sent to 1st Member / Dewan for perusal, if approved
Sgd
16.1.33

Dev Lee
First Member

Dewan.

Sgd
16.1.33.

Sgd
16/1/33

Sgd
18/1/33

Sgd
19.1.33.

Sgd
19.1.33

File was taken from the C.S. for submission to H.H. the Yuvaraja and returned by K.B. 16.1.33.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
6235
18 JAN 1933

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL
17 JAN. 1933
No. 45/82

Sgd
16.2.33.

FILE No. 193 .

DEWAN'S OFFICE - DEC. 1932

INDIAN SERICULTURE INDUSTRY

TARIFF BOARD COMMUNIQUE

(ASSOCIATED SPECIAL SERVICE.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

The following communique has been issued by the Indian Tariff Board:

"The Government of India, in their resolution No. 607-T dated Dec. 3, have directed the Tariff Board to enquire into the question of granting protection to the indigenous sericultural industry. The Board has been instructed to examine the claim of the industry to protection and its attention ha been specially drawn to the following points, whether the three conditions laid down in paragraph 97 of the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission are satisfied, and the effect on the customs revenue of the Government of India of any protective duties which may be recommended. The Board has also been requested to consider how its recommendations will affect the hand-loom weaving industry. Any persons or firms who desire to claim protection for the industry in India, or who consider that the present rate of duty should be maintained, are requested to submit to the Tariff Board a full statement of the grounds on which they do so.

Persons or firms who claim protection, should state inter alia the grounds on which the industry can be considered to fulfil the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission, and whether any protection which may be found necessary should be given by means of protective duties or in any other form.

Firms or persons interested, who desire that their views be considered by the Board, should address their representations with six spare copies to the Secretary, Tariff Board, Old Customs House, Bombay, so as to reach the Board's Office not later than 24th Dec. On receipt of representations, the Board will issue a questionnaire setting out the points on which detailed information is required. The dates for public examination of witnesses will be notified in due course."

DEWAN'S OFFICE MADRAS 7 DEC. 1932 No. 3668

33 Forwarded with compts to Second Member -

We have already sent up a representation on this subject to the G.I. and I do not know if we need send another to the Board - The Board itself will, I understand, be here next week and we may ascertain from them if they want another Memorandum in the form required by this Communique. The Silk Association, Mr D Seshu of the Bangalore Filature and others engaged in the different branches of Sericulture eg the Sriramasilk Twisting Factory, had better submit to the Board reasoned representation asking for the maximum protection considered necessary for safeguarding this industry - We should place before the Board A Very Convincing Case -

The Chamber of Commerce

Dear Sec

Please take action in consultation with Dr. A. Industries case in private unless you think that a proper case will be necessary at this stage but if the parties and the memorandum

Sep 7/12

(Mule) 7/12/32 Govt. 8/12/32

Serial No.	
	35 A draft letter to Dir. Director of Ind. is put up for approval. Mehra 8.12.32 Secy 8.12.32
	36 Issue today Secy 9.12.32
11	Letter no. D-2583 dt 9.12.32 from Dir. Ind. requesting him to take necessary action on his letter regarding demands mentioned dated 7.12.32
12	Memo no. 8313/5-D-1931 dt 9.12.32 from the Secy Govt Resident forwarding copy of letter dt 5.12.32 from the Secy. Tariff Board requesting information on certain points touching Silk industry. 37 Secret letter & draft to Dir. KB 12.12.32 KB 38 Issue & resubmit with draft letter from the Dr. on the same subject Secy today Mehra 12.12.32
14	Letter no. D-2645-S 12.12.32 from Dir. Ind. forwarding copy of Tariff Board Secy's letter for favour of furnishing the required information before 31.12.32.

GENL. & REV. SECT. 1932

WD 2087—GPS—500—25-5-31

General and Revenue Secretariat. 716

145 TH. 9

Protection to Silk Industry in Mysore

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

30 Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness'* orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide Rules* 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

Dev/ Department. D 24-9

31 FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. (Green)

Sus Bill 1.10.32 18.30.9.32

2552 26/9

32 SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 27-9-32

Dev: Secy with Compliments.

NOTE.—Contn. sheet

27/9/32

28.9.32

STATEMENT OF CASES SUBMITTED FOR THE ORDERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA DURING THE TOUR OUTSIDE THE STATE IN September 1932

Register No.	Subject	29) Orders of His Highness	Order regarding submission of files (*vide* foot-note)
145	Protection to silk industry in Mysore.	150 Seen by His Highness H. Humbrechts 24/9/32	C Prime 23/9/32

NOTE.—The letter a, b or c may kindly be inserted by the Private Secretary to His Highness in the last column to indicate whether

File may be submitted at once .. .. a
File may be submitted after His Highness' return .. .. .. b
File may not be submitted at all c

Final Note by the First Member of Council.

Subject:—

Protection to Silk industry in Mysore.

25 I beg to report that for some time past China and Japan, chiefly the former, have been dumping large quantities of silk yarn in the local market and selling it at very low prices, and this has rendered the position of local sericulture very difficult.

26 Unless prompt measures are taken to adequately protect the local industry, this foreign competition is bound to react in a most injurious manner on it.

27 In February 1929, we requested the Government of India to take into early consideration the question of affording protection to the Indian silk industry. But they have not, so far, done anything in the matter. The situation has since grown much worse and the Residency has, therefore, been, requested to move the Government of India to take prompt action for referring the question to the Tariff Board for the imposition of a protective duty of 100 per cent. ad valorem on raw silk and of 125 per cent. on finished goods for a period of ten years. A copy of the letter to the Residency has also been sent by the Dewan to --- Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the present Commerce Member, requesting him to expedite orders on our representation.

28 The papers are submitted for the gracious perusal of His Highness.

Bangalore,
12th September 1932.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Submitted to His Highness.

24 I submit herewith a Final Note by the First Member of Council on the subject of Protection to Silk Industry in Mysore

for His Highness' gracious ~~approval~~ perusal.

M Vilvesvaraya
Dewan.
(In charge)

Bangalore,
15th Septr' 1932

Serial No.

pass on mail for this. he must take it up with him — Sir Joseph Bhan, if necessary, later.

2399/20/10

28-9-32

Rec'd. 20.10.32

30.9.32

22 Keep inter pr. refers

20.10.

Rec'd 21/10/32

~~Submitted~~

~~21-10-32~~

23 May we wait for about 3 months?

14. 21.10.32

Submitted 1st Jan 1933

FIELDS ... BRANCH

WD 2087—GPS—500—25-5-31

Serial No.

1785

DEWAN'S OFFICE
M 305
30. SEP. 1932

I shall certainly try.

Reference:- Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's letter dated 9th September 1932 to the Dewan.

---

19 It is difficult to understand why Kashmir and Bengal do not require protection. I do not know if it will be possible to ascertain their reasons at Simla. It will help us in further shaping our representation if we know how our interests in this respect differ from those of Kashmir and Bengal.

20 It is a fact that our sericulture has been very badly hit by the Chinese competition. That Indian sericulture requires protection is evident from the duties now imposed. We find that the present level of duty is not sufficient to afford the required protection. The extent of protection required is a matter for investigation by the Tariff Board. Let the problem be investigated by the Board. If the investigation establishes the need for more protection, the Government of India will have to allow it. If, however, the examination shows the existing protection is adequate, we shall know where we stand and what measures, other than enhancement of customs duty, should be adopted to save the local sericultural industry.

21 I spoke about this to Sir C.P. Ramaswami Iyer at Simla recently. He said the Govt. of India had enquiries from Bengal & Kashmir. Govt. as to why they did not want protection. As Sir C.P. was soon vacating office, I did not

3/9/32

DEWAN.)

NOTE— Contn. Sheet.

WD 2087—GPS—500—25-5-31

Serial No.

Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar KCIE.
Simla.

No. N-94 dt 3-9-1932.

Requesting him to take early action on the representation to Govt re: in the matter of affording protection to our sericulture industry against the disastrous effects of large scale dumping of Japanese silk and silk goods in this country

8 SEPT. 1932 1675

D&N. Please KB 5/9

D 5-9-32 Mm 5-9-32

14 Submitted with a D.F.N. KB. 6.9.32. 15 Clean draft KB

Mm 6/9/32

SECTION 6 SEP. 1932 L. & R. SECTT.

16 clean D.F.N. Submitted 16.6.9.32 KB

17 For approval & sdn Mm 7.9.32

Dev Fin. I. M.

D 7.9 Mm 8/9/32

18 Mm 8/9 D 9.9 Mm 9.9.32

D.F.N. [illegible]

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Submitted with a D.S.N. 14.14.9.32. KB

Dev Fin. I. M.

Mm 14.9.32 D 15-9 Mm 15/9

WD 02553—G.P.P.—50,000—8.7.30

C. R.

No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT. 20

10284

D 23 AUG. 1932 PM

D. 716

ØX LH SIMLA U 21 RAJ 41

DEWAN OF MYSORE BANGALORE.

REGARDING REFCE TO TARIFF BOARD ABOUT SILK URGENT OFFICIAL

REPRESENTATION IS ADVISED WITH FULL DETAILS OF EXTENT OF

DUMPING PRICES OF DUMPED GOODS AND LOCAL PRODUCTION COSTS

TO REACH SIMLA IN WEEKS TIME

-- MATTHAN --

BY 16/30 P.M. 25

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

ORIGINAL

2 I have spoken to the Dir of I&C about this. The Case for reference to the Tariff Board will be prepared and a Communication on the subject sent thro the Resy and direct to the Commerce member as directed by the Dewan.

3 The above telegram may be Sent UO to the Director for perusal and return.

22/8/32

OFFICE OF THE ... 23 AUG 1932

1333

4 Resubmitted after perusal. I have retained copies. I have summoned the Supply Secy to meet me tomorrow. I have requested that a meeting of the Chamber of Comce might be convened on the 24th. I shall submit the draft of a reply on the 26th at 10 A.M.

DIRECTOR OF I&C.
22-8-1932.

22 8 32

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

Dewan 5 23/8/32

2

716

Gen' File No. 13 of 1932 | General and Revenue Secretariat

7 The Dir of I and C has sent a draft for addressing the Resy on this Subject - I think it is suitable and presents the Case clearly -

8 The Comm^r may go in the usual Course to the Resy and a copy of it may be sent to the Commerce Member of the Govt of India.

Dewan) 29.8.32

1466

9 For perusal 30-8-32

(Sec. Mr) 31.8.32 31/8/32

10 Three dft. in file thus 31.8.32 31.8.32

Letter no Dev. 2423 31.9.32 from Secy. from Resident inquiring for protection to Silk Industry.

11 Submitted with a draft by Sir. C.P.R. Iyer Kb. 1.9.32.

12 Revised draft. put up for approval or otherwise. 1.9.32

Dewan) 2.9.32 2.9.32

Sup^t (each person) to see the 13 2-9-32

DEWAN'S OFFICE 1367 29 AUG. 1932

Floor No. 31 AUG. 1932 No. 1512

TYPING SECTION 31 AUG. 1932 GENL. & REV. SECTT.

DEWAN'S OFFICE 1452 2 SEP. 1932

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Section Sec i

File No. 18-32

Serial No. 34

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. Pol. 766 & one file

To The Secretary to the Resident

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 399/S-80-93 dt. 17.1.33, I am directed to forward herewith a set of replies to the questionnaire issued by the Indian Tariff Board in regard to the Silk Industry in India, and to state that 6 copies of the same replies have been forwarded by the Director of Industries & Commerce in response direct to the Tariff Board. Four more copies are here with, if required, they can be sent on hearing from you. I have &c

Date of issue 10-2-33

Signed by Mr. S. A. W.

by you

M. 8.2.33

Dy Secy.

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

9th February 3.

S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,B.L.,
xxx

The Secy to the Resident

With reference to your letter No. 399/580-193(dated 17th January 1933, I am directed to forward herewith a set of replies to the questionnaire issued by the Indian Tariff Board in regard to the Silk - Industry in India, and to state that 6 copies of the same have been forwarded by the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore direct to the Tariff Board. If any more copies are required they will be sent on hearing from you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

9.2.33

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT ..... Jute Cuttings

.....

.....

Section Secl

File No. 13-32

Serial No. 35

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. D 3879

To The Director

Sir,

With reference to your letter no. D4.-8/32-33 dt 3/4-2-1933, forwarding two copies of your replies to the Questionnaire issued by the Tariff Board in regard to the Silk Industry in India, I am directed to request you to be so good as to have some copies of the replies printed for future reference, and forward two dozen copies to this M/o. Yours early have etc

May
8 2 33
Dew Secy

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Date of issue 7/2/33

Signed by M. M. S. N. Menon

forward two dozen copies of the ...

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

9th February 1933.

D 3879

The

Development Department.

The Director of Industries and Commerce
in Mysore, Bangalore.

With reference to your letter No.D_4-8/32-33 of 3rd/4th February 1933 forwarding two copies of your replies to the questionnaire issued by the Tariff Board in regard to the Silk Industry in India, I am directed to request you to be so good as to have some copies of the replies printed and forward two dozen copies to this office very early.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

2TSS.

Telegraphic Address: "INDUSCOM."

In reply please refer to No. D4-8/32-33.

Seri 13-32-44

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

ENC. 2 dozen printed reports

Dated, Bangalore, the 15th March 1933.

17

3594

FROM

N. RAMA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore (India).

17.3.

To

S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.D.3819/Seri.13-32-35 dated 9-2-1933, I have the honour to submit herewith two dozen printed copies of my replies to the Questionnaire (General) issued by the Tariff Board in connection with their enquiry into the Sericultural Industry.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

DIRECTOR.

To the General Records
for kindly receiving 20 twenty
copies for custody -
168. 23.3.33.
ks)

Received 20 copies only
23/3/33

C. R.

No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

C NE SI.L' .I STE 23

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL DEWAN OF

MYSORE BANGALORE

YOUR TELEGRAM SECOND SEPTEMBER REGARDING

INDO JAPANESE TRADE DISCUSSION BEING

CONSIDERED

SIR JOSEPH BHORE

BY 10644/22

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

M.C.P. Press—2927—28-5-33—1,000.

No. 177

2nd September 1933.

My dear Sir Joseph,

I write to confirm the telegram which I have sent you this evening reading:-

> "In connection with forthcoming negotiations with representatives of Japanese Government regarding Indo-Japanese trade you are aware that Mysore is deeply interested in trade in silk and silk goods both artificial and natural. Mysore Government would be grateful if they could be allowed to take part in discussions. May I request early and favourable consideration of this suggestion?"

Looking forward to your reply and with kindest remembrances to you both,

Yours sincerely,

I shall be writing to you again pretty soon on this and other matters.

Lord M

12.9.33.

13983

State

Honourable Sir Joseph Bhore
Commerce Member
SIMLA

In connection with forthcoming negotiations with representatives of Japanese Government regarding Indo-Japanese trade you are aware that Mysore is deeply interested in trade in silk and silk goods both artificial and natural.

Mysore Government would be grateful if they could be allowed to take part in discussions. May I request early and favourable consideration of this suggestion ?

Dewan

Public Offices, Bangalore.
2.9.1933.

To

Sir Joseph Bhore
Commerce member
Simla

In connection with forthcoming negotiations with representatives of Japanese Government regarding Indo-Japanese trade, Mysore Government would urge they are largely interested in trade in silk, silk goods and artificial silk, They would request being allowed to participate in negotiations to safeguard their interests in articles mentioned. Request early and favourable consideration of our request.

Erwan

IMMEDIATE.

MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION

ಮೈಸೂರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸಂಘ.

Rajasabhabhushana
Mr. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR, M.A.,
Honorary President.

Albert Victor Road, Chamarajapet,
Bangalore City,

Dated 18th September 1933.

No 51. Enc 1

DEVELOPMENT SECTION 21. SEP. 1933 TO

1115

GEN. & L. A. SECRETARIAT 21 SEP 1933 CONFIDENTIAL

The Secretary to the Government of
Hi's Highness The Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department, BANGALORE.

Sir,

In enclosing herewith copy of a telegram which I have sent to the Government of India requesting early orders on the representation for protection to silk industry, I have the honour to state that it has been brought to the notice of the Association that the position of the silk industry in Mysore is getting worse day by day and it is apprehended that unless immediate suitable action is taken by Government to avert the situation, the industry would be ruined beyond any hope of revival. The Executive Committee of the Association at its meeting held this morning has resolved that the Government should be requested to move the Government of India, deputing an officer for the purpose if necessary, to pass orders without further ~~daky~~ delay in the matter of granting the required protection to the Silk Industry under the Safeguarding of Industries Act. The Association considers that the decision of the matter by the Government of India should not be made to await the result of the Conference with the Japanese delegation as the protection that is sought for ~~praxixxxaxky~~ is primarily in respect of raw silk against China which imports nearly 90% of the raw silk imported into India. I request accordingly that ~~the~~ necessary action may be kindly taken by the Government in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

RS

HONORARY PRESIDENT

To

Secretary to Government of India,

Commerce Department,

S I M L A.

Pray early order on representation for protection to Silk Industry. Protection required essentially against China which sends ninety percent raw silk Indian imports. Pray do not postpone action owing Japanese delegation as situation getting exceedingly critical threatening extinction of industry.

From: PRESIDENT, MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE.

18th September 1933.

----ooOOoo----

" c o p y "

Honorary President,
Mysore Silk Association.

RS

Development of Sericulture in Mysore.

DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE IN MYSORE.

Extent and Distribution of the Industry —Mysore is admirably fitted by soil, climate and local conditions for silk production. The industry is at present practised over about a third of the area of the State, to the south of a line joining Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Kunigal, Mandya and Nanjangud. The sericulture of Kollegal Taluk (Madras Presidency) is a continuation and organic part of the Mysore system. There is practically no part of the State where climatic conditions do not admit of extension of the industry ; the only limiting factor seems to be economic. During 1926-27, the total area under mulberry was about 53,000 acres, the value of silk produced amounted to about a crore and a quarter of rupees and the industry in its various branches supported about 200,000 families. Since that year, there has been a gradual decrease in the area under mulberry and during 1931-32, it was only about 36,000 acres. Partly due to the shrinkage in the area under mulberry and partly due to fall in the price of silk, the value of silk produced has now gone down considerably.

Mysore has a distinct race of silk worm which is polivoltine and spins a greenish cocoon yielding a beautifully lustrous silk of excellent natural quality. The Mysore worm is hardy and highly resistant to disease, but is slow in arriving at maturity and a poor producer of silk, in proportion to the food consumed, as compared with univoltine and bivoltine races. It is, however, one of the best polivoltine worms in existence.

Position of Sericulture in Mysore Industries.—Sericulture has an important place in the agricultural economy of the State. It employs that part of the labour of the family which is prevented by custom or feebleness from participating in the more strenuous work of the field, and it also employs that part of the time of the raiyat which is left unfilled by the operation of the seasons. The utilisation of factors which would otherwise go to waste is wholly a gain, morally as well as materially and one may claim for sericulture all that is claimed for spinning, with this addition, that it is more profitable, as it turns to account certain differential advantages of climate and natural conditions.

Nature of the Industry.—The great bulk of Mysore sericulture is subsidiary to agriculture. It is practised by small agriculturists who, as a rule, do not employ paid labour, nor devote exclusively to rearing either time or house-room or other resources. They generally grow their own food, and depend on the returns from sericulture for clothing and condiments and for the little extras which brighten their lives. But it must be mentioned that in parts of the State, sericulture has established itself as a main industry in successful competition with other occupations. This state of things is to be found in almost all the silk-producing parts of the country, in the vicinity of large markets such as Channapatna, Chikballapur and Kollegal. In fact, in all the important sericultural areas, there is a nucleus where sericulture is the principal industry. It may be noted that the same thing has occurred in Japan. This concentration seems to take place under the following conditions :—

1. The soil is more suited for mulberry than for other crops.
2. The population is much greater than the soil can support if used for food crops, and there is in consequence necessity for a quick yielding money crop which can remunerate intensive application of labour.
3. Vicinity of large towns or important weekly bazaars affords facility for selling silk and buying foodstuffs and clothing.
4. There are no competing industries which draw off labour.

Sericulture practised as a main industry is rather more sensitive to external conditions than the normal form and is therefore the first to suffer from unfavourable variations. This is due to the fact that the competition of other crops with

mulberry and of other occupations with the rearing of silk worms is never absent, and makes itself felt when, for some reason, sericulture begins to weaken.

Average returns from individual undertakings.—The Mysore rearer has, on the average, half an acre of mulberry, with which he rears six crops of silk worms in the year. He loses or used to lose about two of these crops owing to bad seed or inadequate knowledge and resources, but is able notwithstanding to make a net gain of about one hundred rupees a year. The average duration of a crop from start to finish is about six weeks. Apart from its undoubted material advantages, the industry necessitates a certain amount of co-operation and evokes a mental alertness which is more akin to industrial than agricultural pursuits. A sericultural village has generally an air of life and prosperity all its own.

History of Sericulture in Mysore.—In spite of obvious advantages, the story of Mysore sericulture is one of vicissitude. In 1866, it had almost died out owing to disease or deterioration of silk worms, and was temporarily restored by the importation of Japanese seed. The root causes of decay, however, remained untouched, and one or two bad seasons upset this lightly built restoration. But the vitality due to favourable natural conditions enabled the industry to start with a new lease of life about 1890. It is significant that in this revival the imported worm had disappeared and the Mysore worm emerged triumphant. Once again, the industry declined, till in 1914-15, it reached its lowest point, with an acreage under mulberry of not much over 25,000. As a result of vigorous State action, the decline had been arrested, and the growth natural to a healthy industry had been restored during the past 15 years.

State Action.—The efforts made to protect and develop sericulture are a measure of the growing recognition of its importance to the State. Not very long ago, the Education Department was entrusted with teaching sericulture through the agency of village schools with no great success. The subject was then taken up by the Economic Conference and a few trained men were sent out for work to sericultural taluks. Each step rendered scope for advance more obvious. In 1913, Signor W. Mari, an Italian Expert, was appointed to organise sericulture, but was able to remain only for a year, during which time he started a small Farm at Channapatna, and made a beginning in the manufacture and issue of cellular seed. After Signor Mari's departure, the work was continued and devoloped by the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference, which did much to popularise disease-free seed and improve methods of rearing. The causes of the decline of the industry were investigated, and remedies proposed. The Committee's labours at this critical period in the history of the sericulture proved that the situation was not hopeless, and indicated the lines of useful action. In 1916, Signor Mari's services were engaged for a second time, and Mr. N. Rama Rao, an officer of the Mysore Civil Service, who was Secretary to the Agricultural Committee, was associated with him for sericultural work. Signor Mari was only able to draw up a scheme before failing health and the Great War compelled him to return to Italy. Mr. Rama Rao was then appointed Superintendent of Sericulture in addition to his duties as Secretary to the Agricultural Committee. In 1920, the work had developed sufficiently to necessitate the organisation of a Sericultural Department and the transfer of the whole-time services of Mr. Rama Rao as Superintendent. The Department secured and utilised to advantage the services of Mr. M. Yonemura, a highly qualified Japanese expert, for scientific work, and of Miss E. Sato for reeling. Later on, it was possible to replace them by members of the Department's staff who returned from deputation with high technical training in Europe and Japan, or had been able to specialise by association with the expert in scientific work. Mr. H. S. Govinda Rao who is now in charge of the Sericultural Department.

Classification of work in the Department.—The activities of the Department have been based on a close analysis of the structure and requirements of the industry. Investigation placed it beyond doubt that the instability of Mysore sericulture in the past was due to one or more of the following causes :—

1. Bad or insufficient seed.
2. Faulty methods of rearing and reeling.
3. Bad methods of purchase and sale resulting in "Sweating" at each stage.
4. Want of economic stamina.

That this analysis is in the main correct seems borne out by the success of the action based upon it. The work of the Department falls under the following heads :—

Education.
Expansion.
Research work.
Improvement of seed supply.
Demonstration and advice—help in case of silk worm diseases.
Loans.
Formation of Co-operative Societies.
Establishment of Filature and popularisation of Mysore silk.
Improvement of reeling machinery and methods.
Investigation of markets for silk.
Production of high class silk fabrics.

Organisation of the Department.—The organisation of the Department for working out these objects is as follows :—

The sericultural parts of the State are divided into circles, each provided with a well equipped Central Farm capable of attending to all the activities of the Department in the area allotted to it. These Central Farms are in the charge of senior officers most of whom have high academical and technical qualifications. Each Central Farm controls a number of subordinate farms and out-posts located at strategic points so as to command the sericultural area. There are altogether 21 such subordinate farms and out-posts. Their function is to keep in close touch with the raiyats, to secure them their requirements in the way of mulberry cuttings, silk worm seed, rearing and reeling appliances, and loans, and to advise and guide them, when necessary, to procure for them assistance, such as for disinfection, etc., in case of silk worm epidemics, and to render them generally all possible assistance in making the rearings a success.

The improvement of reeling and the filature constitutes a separate section under an officer entitled Assistant Superintendent of Reeling and Filature, with headquarters at Mysore; and the formation and care of Co-operative Societies is treated as a special branch of work, and has a Senior Inspector with headquarters at Channapatna to look after it. The following statement shows the organisation of the Sericultural Department, which is now attached as a separate unit to the Department of Industries and Commerce under the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce :—

Head of the Organisation—Superintendent of Sericulture
(Headquarters—Mysore.)

Central Farms	Reeling and Filature (Headquarters-Mysore)	Co-operation	Silk Weaving Factory
Mysore (Subordinate Farms)	Channapatna (Subordinate Farms)	Kunigal	Kolar (Subordinate Farms)
Mugur	Mogenahalli	*Out-posts*	Hindignal
Out-posts	*Out-posts*	Hebbur (seed)	Sidlaghatta
Ummattur	Bidadi (seed)	Huliyurdurg (seed)	*Out-posts*
Maddur	Kankanhalli	Kuduru (seed)	Kaiwara
Malvalli	Kyasapura	Chitnahalli (seed)	Vadigenahalli
Yelandur	Byramangala (seed)		
T.-Narsipur	Honesenahalli		

Staff.—The staff of the Department exclusive of clerical staff, consists of 2 Assistant Superintendents and 1 Hon. Asst. Superintendent, 4 Senior Inspectors, 3 Probationers, 1 Technical Assistant for Reeling, 25 Inspectors, 47 operatives and 1 Mechanic.

The work done by the Department under the various heads of activities is summarised below :—

Education.—1924-25—10 Students Higher Course
10 Students Lower Course
5 Students short course in Mysore
4 Students short course in Channapatna
6 Students short course in Hole-Narsipur

1925-26—77	Students	including	22 in reeling
1926-27 76	including	26	in reeling technique
1927-28—83	do	33	do
1928-29—105	do	55	do
1929-30—145	do	80	do
1930-31—215	do	175	do
1931-32—85	do	55	do

In co-operation with the District Boards of Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur, and the Education Department, sericulture has been introduced as an examination subject in four selected Middle Schools at Kuderu, Malvalli, Grama and Hebbur.

Seed Supply.—The development of this section of work furnishes a measure of the growth of the department in influence and usefulness Fifteen years ago, the rearers could with difficulty be pursuaded to take 200 layings a year. In 1931-32 the Departmental grainages produced 13,37,240 layings, and procured through the selected rearers, the production of nearly 250 lakhs of seed cocoons raised with cellular seed, and yet only a part of the demand was met. A feature of the present demand is the eagerness of the raiyats for the new races. These new races and hybrids which are a result of the experimental and breeding work, represent an increase in yield of nearly 40 per cent and a curtailment of the period of rearing by 4 to 5 days in its most expensive part.

Some idea of the value of this branch of the department's work can be formed when it is said that whereas formerly two crops used to be lost out of every five owing to bad seed, failures from that cause are now comparatively infrequent in areas reached by our seed organisation.

A word of explanation is necessary about selected seed rearers. Since cellular seed is expensive, and its supply is very limited, it is necessary to supplement the work of the grainages which turn out only cellular seed, by a carefully planned and controlled campaign of seed production, with the co-operation of selected rearers in the recognised seed centres. The basis of selection is a good mulberry garden, a disinfectable rearing room, and skill and reputation on the part of the rearer. The selected seed man has to bind himself to rear only cellular layings issued to him from the Government Grainages, and to submit to supervision and control. He gets the cellular seed free of cost, his rearing room is disinfected, and he is placed in touch with the general body of rearers requiring seed cocoons. There are now 518 seed rearers in the far famed seed centres of Bidadi, Kunigal, and Hebbur, capable of producing in the aggregate about 700 lakhs of seed cocoons. Special staff has been set apart for this work. (*Vide* Annexure I).

The following figures show the growth of the seed work of the Department :—

Year.	*No. of D. F. layings supplied.*	*No. of seed cocoons supplied in lakhs.*
1924–25	390,168 (including 12,000 of new races)	70
1925–26	408,556 Do 68,000 do	...
1926–27	512,664 Do 165,313 cross breed layings	75
1927–28	684,727 Do 219,818 do	74
1928–29	813,132 Do 325,778 do	186
1929–30	1,044,540 Do 324,015 do	220
1930–31	1,290,804 Do 297,332 do	350
1931–32	1,337,240 Do 565,939 do	250

Aided Grainages.—With the object of supplementing the supply of disease free seed issued from the Government Grainages, a system of aided grainages has been created, which offers a career to specially qualified men. For this purpose, candidates selected for intelligence and general knowledge of the industry, are put through a stringent course of grainage technique in a Government Grainage, which gives them a thorough grounding in all branches of work. Government have sanctioned liberal concessions for starting aided grainages which are under the supervision of the technical staff of the Sericultural Department. The first aided grainage was started in 1928 and there are now 16 issuing more than half the cellular seed used in the State. The extent to which they command popular confidence is an indication of the care with which men are selected and trained for this responsibility and the efficiency of the control exercised over their work. (*Vide* Annexure II).

The following statement gives information regarding the number of these grainages and the amount of work turned out by them :—

Year	*No. of aided grainages.*	*No. of layings supplied.*
1927–28	2	2,000 layings
1928–29	5	3,12,000 ,,
1929–30	11	7,10,546 ,,
1930–31	13	12,78,575 ,,
1931–32	16	15,24,178 ,,

Improvement in rearing.—What with the improvement of the seed supply, and what with the example and the educative influence of the Farms, the Mysore raiyat, especially in the vicinity of the Department's institutions, now gets a yield which represents a substantive improvement over that he used to get in the past. Fifteen years ago, 25 to 30 lbs. was considered a fair yield for a rearing with 100 layings. The present average is somewhere about 40 lbs. in areas influenced by the new organisations. The record yield got anywhere was 92 lbs. for 100 layings of F.1 race, near Channapatna. The improvement consists in better spacing, a more suitable adaptation of food to the stage of development, more efficient methods of cleaning, some attention to silk worm hygiene and greater care in mounting and harvesting. A very large number of demonstrations accompanied with lantern lectures are held every year at important jatras, festivals or other large gatherings of people with the help of the District Boards. Competitions are arranged between improved machinery and the old time village appliances, and many a convert to rational sericulture has ben secured.

Loans.—As has already been stated, the small rearer has not much economic stamina and is frequently in need of loans for short terms. He was formerly at the mercy of small money-lenders who practically squeezed him dry; and when as frequently happened, the money-lender was also a buyer of cocoons, the rearer rapidly lost freedom of sale, and fell into a position of dependence. There are two obvious remedies—State aid through Takavi loans, and the organisation of Co-operative credit. Real co-operation suited to the industry is of slow growth, and as will be stated later, a sound beginning has been made. Government have sanctioned a scheme of sericultural loans also; in practice, these loans at present provide for long term credit for capital expenditure, while short term loans are as a rule left to co-operative and private credit. Formerly, the administration of these loans was entrusted concurrently to local revenue officers and the Superintendent of Sericulture; revised rules of 1925 vest this responsibility solely in the Sericultural Department. (*Vide* Annexure III.)

Co-operation.—There is no doubt that sericulture offers an almost ideal field for co-operation, and yet strangely enough, till 1926, there was not in existence a single sericultural co-operative society. One had been started by the Co-operative Department some years ago at Sidlaghatta, but it failed. It was obvious that existing types of society would not do, and that the industry required a distinctive type, combining short-term credit with supply of seed and appliances, technical guidance, and aid in marketing. The work of such a society is sericulture first, and co-operation afterwards; and close and constant technical direction is essential. A type of society suited to Mysore sericulture was worked out. Government approved of the scheme, and sanctioned a special Senior Sericultural Inspector for working it. They placed a sum of Rs. 2,800 with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for being advanced to sericultural societies. Ten societies were formed during the year 1926-27 in the following villages which were prepared for the development by careful propaganda:—

1. Mangalwarpet
2. Malurpatna
3. Chekkere
4. Mogenahalli
5. Closepet
6. Sidlaghatta
7. Thimmasandra
8. Kudlur
9. Mugur
10. Kerohatti.

At the end of June 1932, there were 22 sericultural co-operative societies in the State, with about 500 members and a subscribed share capital of Rs. 2,500. These societies prepared 1,43,460 layings for the use of the members during the year 1931-32. The existing societies have been attending to the following items of work:—

1. Preparation and supply of disease-free seed.
2. Stocking of improved chandrikes and appliances.
3. Disinfection of rearing rooms.
4. Joint preparation of chawki.
5. Supervising of rearings and adoption of improved methods of rearing.
6. Short-term loans to rearers.
7. Joint marketing of cocoons and silk.

Filature, Village and Domestic Reeling.—A small filature of 12 basins of the French type was installed in Mysore in 1922. The object was to train labour, experiment in reeling technique, test the reeling quality of cocoons, and familiarise the silk world with Mysore sericulture. This filature started with exporting silk to France and England, and is now devoting itself to the manufacture of high grade silk capable of utilisation in Indian weaving. It is slowly educating the Indian demand, and preparing the way for grading up the quality of Mysore silk as a whole. A definite demand has been created in Northern India for the high grade silk produced in the State. The filature has now been extended and is capable of producing on the average about 15,000 lbs. of raw silk every year.

Filatures have undoubtedly an important part to play in raising the industry by giving a lead in the improvement of reeling, and by preparing the way for superior silk by advertisement and securing a demand; yet the country's silk as a whole can only be benefited by gradually improving the equipment and methods of the village reelers.

Experiments were conducted with various types of domestic basins; demonstrations were organised on a large scale and constructive criticism was invited from all eligible quarters. The result of the investigation may be summarised as below:—

1. It is essential to the development of Mysore sericulture and even to its stability, that the quality of the raw silk produced should be improved and made uniform so as to extend the scope of its employment in manufacture.

2. Conditions in Mysore make it imperative that this improvement must commence in the villages in close touch with the rearing industry; and it cannot be imposed from outside by the establishment of filatures. The improvement of raw silk is dependent on the improvement of cocoons by the provision of good seed and employment of better rearing methods on the one hand, and the introduction of more efficient reeling machinery on the other. In Mysore, reeling cannot, without disaster, be dissociated from seed production and rearing.

3. The Reeling machinery should satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) It must possess all the essential working parts of the latest type of filature basin, which ensure proper size, strength and cohesion.

(*b*) It must be strong, simple in construction and capable of being attended to by the village smith with his ordinary resources.

(*c*) Its initial cost must be within the means of the average village family; its working should demand no special skill or expense, and it should exact no requirements in the way of furniture.

(*d*) It should be portable, and should lend itself to gradual expansion by the addition of fresh units, securing fresh economies with each expansion.

(*e*) While not inferior in efficiency to the best foreign basin, it should compare favourably with the village charka in cheapness, operation and adaptability to rural conditions.

To satisfy these local conditions, a basin was designed by Mr. N. Rama Rao and patented under the name of the "Mysore Domestic Basin." This basin can be worked either singly or in combinations consisting of two or more. It is found by experience that five form the most advantageous combination, as they can be operated by a single turner. They have been successfully tested throughout the State, and have invariably elicited great interest and enthusiasm during demonstrations. Silk reeled with the Domestic Basin is nearly as good as filature silk, and fetches higher prices than silk produced with the village charka.

Vigorous propaganda work has been and is being conducted by the Sericultural Department to improve the quality of silk and waste produced in the State. Government have sanctioned the sale of Mysore Domestic Basins to people at reduced rates, the cost being recovered either in small annual instalments or in small monthly instalments. (*Vide* Annexure IV). To train the workers, reeling classes are being attached to each domestic basin installation. The services of the Mechanic of the Department are made available, free of cost, to all the domestic basin owners and spare parts are kept ready for sale in the Departmental stores. The silk reeled in private domestic basin installations is tested in the Government Filature and test certificates are being issued free of cost.

The concessions granted by Government and the great demand for high grade Mysore silk have induced a large numder of people to instal and work these basins. There were only four sets of five basins working at the end of June 1927 but the

number rose to 24 sets by the end of June 1932. The Domestic Basin installations are capable of producing about 40,000 lbs. of high grade silk every year. With a view to improve the quality of charka silk, silk re-reeling and twisting classes have been started in various silk producing centres. (*Vide* Annexure V.)

Experiments.—Important experiments in silk worm breeding and mulberry cultivation are being conducted in the Central Farms at Mysore and Channapatna, covering practically the whole field of sericulture. In breeding, the main objects kept in view have been :—selective improvement of the Mysore race of silk worms, fixation of new races, determination of the extent to which hybrid seed could be profitably issued for producing reeling cocoons, rearing and acclamatisation of pure foreign races for stock in the preparation of hybrid seed.

Besides the progress made towards the objective, the experiments have been fruitful in results of great scientific interest. They were only made possible by a free and successful employment for the first time in India of the artifical treatment of hybernating eggs so as to make them hatch like multivoltines.

The following experiments are being conducted in the Sericultural Farms :—

1. Manurial experiments on mulberry.
2. Improvement of Mysore mulberry by grafting and budding.
3. Comparative study of the cost of cultivation and yield from bush and tree mulberry.
4. Propagation of foreign varieties of mulberry.
5. Propagation of Mysore mulberry by means of seedlings.
6. Comparative study of the cost of cultivation and yield from the several methods of planting mulberry in vogue in various parts of the State.
7. Isolation of male and female varieties of Mysore mulberry.
8. Eradication of Mildew which attacks mulberry plants.
9. Experiment to determine the best time of the day for harvesting mulberry leaves.
10. Rearing of foreign races of silk worms and their crosses with Mysore race to study their behaviour during the several seasons.
11. Minimising the incidence of pebrine.
12. Comparative merits of bush and tree mulberry leaf for feeding worms of different ages.
13. Improvement of Mysore race by selection.
14. Experiments in voltinism.
15. Retardation of emergence of moths.
16. Retarding the hatching of Mysore layings.
17. Experiments on the utility of seed cocoons of various localities in the State to verify scientifically, the popular notion that seed cocoons of a particular locality are alone suitable for certain rearing areas.
18. Experiments to test whether double cocoon production is a genital character.
19. Genetical work to evolve new races of silk worms.
20. Production of silk from double cocoons.
21. Experiments in reeling with a view to cut down cost of production by improving storing, stifling and cooking methods of cocoons.

Summary.—The chief measures for which the Department has been responsible are :—

1. Organisation of Government Grainages.
2. Organisation of Aided Grainages.
3. System of selected rearers of seed cocoons.
4. Organisation of supply of mulberry cuttings to aid expansion.
5. Organisation of practical instruction to rearers and reelers.
6. Provision of sericultural loans.
7. Concession for introducing sericulture in new areas and among the depressed classes.
8. Establishment of filature.
9. Designing new types of basin to suit Mysore conditions.
10. Organisation of Sericultural Co-operative Societies.
11. Evolving new races and breeds of silk worm.
12. Securing co-operation and assistance from Local Boards.
13. Investigation of Indian markets.
14. Concessions for the formation of mulberry topes. (*Vide* Annexure VI).
15. Introduction of sericultural instruction in the Middle Schools in co-operation with the Education Department.
16. Organisation of the Mysore Silk Association.
17. Installation of a demonstration plant for producing high grade fabrics from Mysore Silk.
18. Establishment of cold storage plants in the Central Farms.

11*th January* 1933.

H. S. GOVINDA RAO,
Superintendent of Sericulture.

ANNEXURE I.

Seed Campaign.—The sericulturists in the Mysore State and in Kollegal, generally do not use the cocoons produced in their locality for seed purposes. They obtain their seed cocoons from Bidadi, Kunigal and Hebbur areas which are noted seed centres. This custom is based on long experience, and has now hardened into a deep rooted conviction which needs to be taken into account in organising seed supply. Administratively this has the great advantage of limiting the seed area and rendering concentration of effort possible. The rearers in seed areas have small mulberry gardens and the rearings are also on a small scale, with the result that both the mulberry and the worms receive very careful attention. The rearers from distant places go to the seed centres, watch the growth of the worms and purchase the cocoons for seed if found satisfactory.

The grainages of the Sericultural Department supply cellular seed only to the rearers. Since the cost of production of cellular seed is high and its supply limited, it was found necessary to supplement the work of the grainages by a carefully planned and controlled campaign of seed cocoon production with the co-operation of selected rearers in the recognised seed centres. It was found that control over the production of seed cocoons made the work of the grainages safer and more economical and what is more important rendered possible continuity in selective improvement of the worms. This work became so pivotal that to develop and consolidate it, special seed campaign offices have been established at Bidadi, Kunigal and Hebbur.

The basis of selection of a seed rearer is a good mulberry garden, a disinfectable rearing room and skill and reputation on the part of the rearer. The selected seed man has to bind himself to rear only cellular layings issued from Government Grainages and to submit to supervision and control. These selected seed rearers have been receiving the following facilities from the Department :—

1. Free disinfection of rearing houses to eliminate contagious diseases.
2. Free supply of cellular layings up to a limit of the capacity of the mulberry garden of each rearer.
3. Frequent inspection of rearings by the Departmental staff set apart for the purpose.
4. Free microscopic examination of worms of all stages to find out diseases and to see that seed cocoons reasonably free from disease are made available to rearers.
5. Free microscopic examination of moths of the seed rearers if they bring their own seed cocoons for their own rearings.
6. Arranging for the supply of disease free seed from the locality best suited to the seed rearers.
7. Grant of sericultural loans for improving gardens and houses and for purchases of appliances.
8. Arranging for the sale of seed cocoons of seed rearers to Government Grainages, Aided Grainages, Village Panchayets, Sericultural Co-operative Societies and to prominent chawki rearers.
9. Putting into touch with the sericulturists who come in search of seed cocoons.

In return for these concessions the Department reserves the right to select a certain quantity of the best seed cocoons of each rearer, and this renders progressive improvement possible.

There are now 518 seed rearers on the lists of the Department capable of producing about 700 lakhs of seed cocoons per year. These seed rearers put on the market about 70 lakhs of seed cocoons in 1924-25 and about 250 lakhs of seed cocoons during 1931-32. The seed cocoons produced by these seed rearers with cellular seed have given satisfaction to the consumers. Though the assurance of healthy seed cocoons of known history is a very great advance, yet the ultimate ideal is a self sufficient system of aided grainages issuing industrial seed prepared from such cocoons. This is the objective which the Department has been steadily working to reach.

ANNEXURE II.

Note on the development of Aided Grainages in the Mysore State.

With a view to enable private grainages being started on a large scale, Government have sanctioned the following concessions :—

1. One microscope, two sets of mortars and pestles, 8,000 tin rings and one sprayer will be given to each grainage for one year on condition that they will be either returned or retained for half the price at the end of the year, provided the grainage is able to show satisfactory results in the meanwhile.

2. An outright grant of Rs. 34 will be given for the purchase of the following articles :—

1.	Slide carriers	6
2.	Caustic Potash	1 lb.
3.	Formaline	6 „
4.	Egg boxes	3 small and big
5.	Cover glasses	2 ozs.
6.	Slides	100

The above grant is given only once to each grainage and is generally given in the way of supply of the above articles. If the above articles are required again they may be sold at cost price.

3. Printed books, etc., as noted below will be given free of cost by the Department as and when required by the grainages :—

1. Indent Book.
2. Eggs Preparation Register.
3. Eggs Disposal Register.
4. Examination Cards.
5. Receipt book for cash sales.
6. Credit Bill Book.
7. Grainage Fortnightly Report forms.

These will be supplied whenever there is need for the same.

4. The Aided Grainages are permitted to correspond with the officers of the Sericultural Department on official business.

5. The Sericultural Department will render necessary help in getting seed cocoons from seed rearers, if required at market prices.

6. A bonus of Rs. 5 for every 1,000 disease-free layings prepared and distributed will be given to each grainage for two years after its starting work, and half the amount for three years thereafter.

The following conditions have been laid down by Government regarding the Aided Grainages :—

1. Each grainage should produce not less than 50,000 layings a year. Only pure Mysore layings should be prepared.
2. Grainage technique should conform to the standards prescribed by the Department of Sericulture.
3. Price charged for the disease-free layings prepared at the grainage, should be reasonable and left to the discretion of the graineurs.
4. The persons starting the grainages must be practical sericulturists, should have undergone training in grainage work in a Government Grainage and should hold certificates of proficiency in grainage work, training in grainage work being given free of cost in the nearest Government Grainage.
5. They must be persons of good character and should be literate.
6. Their grainages should be situated in or very near sericultural centres.
7. The persons should undertake to follow the instructions and rules laid down for work in the Government Grainages.
8. They should undertake to keep a record of the results of the rearings from the seed issued from the Grainage.
9. They should undertake to keep regular accounts and necessary records which should be open for inspection to the Officers of the Sericultural Department. They must also send periodical returns required.
10. They should undertake to give timely intimation regarding the time of each grainage operation and should issue the layings to the raiyats after the layings are inspected and passed by one of the Officers of the Department.

ANNEXURE III.

Statement showing the loans granted to Sericulturists during each year :—

Year	No. of loans granted	Amount Rs. a. p.
1924-25 ...	10 ..	2,830 0 0
1925-26 ...	39 ...	7,450 0 0
1926-27 ...	38 ...	8,160 0 0
1927-28 ...	37 ...	9,330 0 0
1928-29 ...	15 ...	5,050 0 0
1929-30 ...	41 ...	15,425 0 0
1930-31 ...	46 ...	12,440 0 0
1931-32 ...	55 ...	11,350 0 0

ANNEXURE IV.

Concessions sanctioned by Government to purchasers of the Mysore Domestic Basins.

With a view to popularise the Mysore Domestic Basin which is an improved silk reeling appliance, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to sanction the following concessions :—

1. The basin may be purchased on the Hire Purchase System, as in the case of purchase of industrial machinery. The purchaser has to pay one-third of the cost as advance and the rest of the loan will be sanctioned by Government on the security of the machinery, the loan being repaid in annual instalments with 6 per cent interest.
2. Though the cost of manufacture of a basin of 5 units amounts to Rs. 800, of a double basin unit to Rs. 350, and a single basin unit to Rs. 200, the five basin unit may be sold for Rs. 600, the double basin unit for Rs. 250 and the single basin unit for Rs. 130, the extra cost being borne by Government.
3. Spare parts are kept in readiness by the Sericultural Department for supply to reelers at cost price.
4. Free services of a trained mechanic will be made available to purchasers of the basins.
5. Training classes to train reelers in each five unit domestic basin installation will be attached at Government cost. (These classes run for six months and cost Government Rs. 700 each.)
6. When the party is unable to pay the initial deposit of one-third of the cost of the basin, the initial advance is waived, provided the party is willing to pay the cost of a five basin unit in 60 monthly instalments of Rs. 11-8-6 each, the double basin unit in 36 monthly instalments of Rs. 7-8-9 each, and a single basin unit in 24 monthly instalments of Rs. 5-1[illegible]

ANNEXURE V.

Note on the Re-reeling and Twisting classes.

These classes are started with the following objects :—

1. To elimintate the defects, as far as possible, in the raw silk produced in country Charkas in Mysore.
2. To put on the market Mysore silk which can readily be used by the weaver.
3. To provide employment and to create a source of earning to *Ghosha Women* in the villages.

During the last five years about 1,000 women have been trained in re-reeling and twisting work in the important silk reeling centres in the State. About 2,500 lbs. of twisted silk can be put on the market, in these areas every month.

The management and working of the classes are entrusted to a prominent silk dealer in each selected centre. He has to select the people for training. He has to provide the raw silk required and find a sale for the twisted silk. He has to engage well trained teachers. The training of each batch of students takes about three months. Generally, the silk twisting classes are run from six to nine months, to enable two to three batches of students being trained. To meet the pay of the teachers and to make up for the losses incurred while training the students, Government give a subsidy of about Rs. 1,000 for each school. After the training is over, the silk merchant usually employs the trained people to produce re-reeled and

twisted silk. The classes and the later work in the areas are subject to the supervision of the officers of the Sericultural Department.

The re-reeled and twisted silk produced is reported to find a ready sale in weaving centres provided the rates compare favourably with the imported silks.

ANNEXURE VI.

G. O. No. I. C. 343-52 A. & E. 68-21-9, dated 15th July 1925.

Mulberry Topes.

Government consider that it is necessary to encourage the growth of mulberry topes. They are accordingly pleased to sanction the following concessions in the case of people who desire to raise mulberry topes:—

(1) Unassessed Government waste lands and assessed dry land, if unoccupied at the time of disposal for ten or more years continuously, may, where no objection exists to its grant, be given free of assessment for three years from the date of the grant, after which the assessment fixed, shall be levied as specified below:—

4th year	...	...	...	¼ assessment.
5th year	...	...	...	½ do
6th year	...	...	...	¾ do
7th year and thereafter		...	...	full do

Gomal lands and lands set apart for other communal purposes should not ordinarily be given out for raising mulberry topes.

(2) The lands may be given to the applicants at an upset price to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioners. In the event of there being more applicants than one for the same land for raising a mulberry tope, the lands should be disposed of by auction. When the land asked for by an individual exceeds 50 acres, it should be granted only after obtaining the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner.

(3) Twenty-five per cent of the land comprised in the grant should be planted with mulberry trees within the second year and another twenty-five per cent in each succeeding year, so that the whole area will be planted within five years. Failure to fulfil this condition will render the grant liable to be cancelled.

(4) The grantee shall be bound to take proper care of the mulberry trees and to replant trees in the place of those dying or otherwise disappearing.

(5) The grantee shall be entitled to a title deed for the land at the end of eight years, provided he has fulfilled all the conditions of grant sanctioned above.

WD 1432—GPB—200—20-1-33.